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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning .... Nov. 17, 1857.

☞ For To-Day's Advertisements, Amusements, Auction Sales, &c., see fourth page.

Crowded Out.

A pressure of other matter has excluded some remarks prepared in regard to finding work this winter for the unemployed laborers. An exposure of a clerical matter is also crowded out; both articles will appear in due season, as they will not spoil by keeping a day or two.

Better Times in New York.

The New York *Times* speaks encouragingly of the condition of things in that city and vicinity. It says: "Work has been resumed in several large manufacturing establishments in the city and the neighboring towns, and on many buildings now in progress, on which labor had been suspended, work has been resumed, and the meetings of the unemployed workmen have daily diminished in numbers.—We shall probably have no more of them after this week."

The Financial News From England.

The New York *Herald* says that the city was taken by surprise yesterday morning by the news that the English, so far from succumbing under the influence of the news of our financial embarrassments and the suspension of specie payments by our banks, had taken the matter very coolly, and thought, on the whole, that it was the best thing that could have been done." We publish in another place the remarks of the London *Times* and *Post* on the American bank suspension. They take the matter with *perfect sang froid.*

A Very Hungry Crowd.

The Bread or Fight loafers of New-York have about bested themselves out. Their clamor for work is in great part gammon. At their Tompkins Square demonstration, on Friday last, a woman, named Mrs. Runke, addressed them. Among other things, she advised them to work for reduced wages, but was met with a storm of negatives. The scene is thus reported in the *Herald*:

Mrs. Runke—I have also been among the boss workingmen and merchants to seek employment for you, but they have nothing for you to do; neither have they the money with which to employ you if they wished, as they feel the distress of the present time quite as much as you do. I would therefore suggest to you that you offer your services to all that can employ you at anything, for half price, rather than remain idle.

Voices—No, no; we will never work for half price. We won't cut down wages if we have no work at all. We want our full prices. (Applause.)

Speaker—I think it would be far better for you to take what you can get than to do nothing, particularly as it is so hard to get employment at any time.

Many Voices—No, we wont. No, never.

Speaker—Very well; you must be your own judges of that; for of course I only came here to advise you.

These people cannot be very badly off when they talk in this style.

After the meeting adjourned, the mob attacked a couple of bakers' wagons, robbing them of their loaves. With the bread they pelted each other and the passers-by as if the loaves were snow balls. These bread destroyers are the "hungry" men—the precious persons who, according to Mayor Wood, are those who "produce everything and get nothing."

Some of this bread or blood infection has found its way to Chicago, and would-be Mayors here are fanning and blowing it, like Mayor Wood, for political objects at the municipal election next spring. We assure them in season that they will take nothing but disappointment by their motion.

Minnesota Election Fraud.

The Minnesotian of the 11th, speaking of the base attempts now making in that Territory to defraud the people of their choice for Governor, uses the following emphatic language:

In a word, if the dishonest leaders of the Democratic party of the Territory expect they will succeed with their "Supplementary Returns"—their manufactured poll lists—their bogus precincts—without the tallest kind of a fight for it, and retribution at last, they are doomed to no little disappointment; for there are plenty of men enlisted for the war, who are determined that as the Democracy could not poll enough to fairly elect Mr. Sibley, neither shall they cheat votes enough into the canvass to defeat the people's choice, Alexander Ramsey, who in spite of all their desperation, is and will be, the first Governor of the State of Minnesota. Mark it!

Terrible Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life—The Tug Noah B. Sprague Blown Up and Sunk—Three Lives Lost—Captain and First Engineer Alone Saved—Full Particulars.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Sunday, Nov. 15.]

One of those terrible calamities which occasionally burst upon us and startle the community from its propriety, occurred yesterday afternoon. Directly in front of the city, in the river, and steaming down the river, the tug Noah B. Sprague blew up, and was torn into a thousand pieces and sunk out of sight in a moment, carrying down eight souls with her. The circumstances are as follows: The tug had in tow the schooner S. B. Pomeroy and the barque Sunshine, the latter being secured alongside, and the former towing astern. Capt. Snow, of the Sprague, the only man who escaped without serious injury, had been aboard of the Sunshine all the afternoon, and about three o'clock was called by his first mate, who informed him that a vessel below wanted a tow. He got up from the transom, where he had been asleep, and went aboard of the tug. They were then just below the foot of Belle Isle, and nearly opposite the Water Works. Captain Tuttle, of the Sunshine, stood upon his forecastle deck, looking towards the city. Seeing Captain Snow standing near his cabin, on the deck of the tug, he made some remark to him, which the latter not understanding, he stepped upon the deck upon the rail of the Sunshine. At the same instant, the boiler exploded, and both Captains were thrown down by the concussion. The next instant a storm of iron, and broken spars, and machinery, commenced coming down upon the deck of the bark. A great quantity of water was thrown on board, together with two flues belonging to the boiler of the tug, about eight feet of the smoke-pipe, several feet of steam-pipe, including the safety valve, and a large piece of the boiler. Large pieces of timber from the hull of the tug fell upon the deck of the vessel, endangering the lives of those on board, while a perfect shower of coal fell in all directions. The stern of the vessel being retarded by the tow, she swung around, and lay, in a moment, in the midst of a scene of devastation. The water was covered with fragments of floating wood, but no tangible shape was left to indicate the existence of the handsome little craft that but a moment before had puffed and moved along with its heavy burthen. Capt. Snow informed us that, upon being knocked down, he recovered himself as soon as possible and, after the fragments of the wreck had done falling, walked to the side and looked for the tug. The tug had disappeared entirely from sight, either having sunk or been blown into atoms.

The dilapidated state of the vessel's rigging suggested the idea that her hull must have suffered, and the pumps were accordingly manned, but no water was found. The form of a man was then discovered floating some little distance off, and a boat sent after him. It was found to be the first engineer, Thomas Allen, clinging to some fragments of the wreck with one hand, his thigh being broken, and his other limbs immersed in the water. He was taken from the wreck and brought on shore in a senseless state. No one else was saved out of a crew of nine men. Captain Snow was saved from death by the circumstance of having moved from his position near the pilot house a moment before the explosion. He was struck on the chin by a flying fragment, knocking him down. He was also injured on the shoulder and arm. The crew of the Sunshine were all upon deck, but none were hurt. The engineer, Thos. Allen, states that the boiler was working under a pressure of from seventy to eighty pounds of steam. Just before the explosion he went into the engine room and tried the water gauges, finding three of them. He then ascended the stairs and started to go to his cabin, when the boiler exploded, after which he had no consciousness until he found himself in the water. He was blackened and burned by the steam, and his thigh broken by a blow from something which inflicted a terrible gash at the same time. He was brought on shore and is doing well. He will undoubtedly recover under good treatment.

The appearance of the Sunshine, as she was being towed ashore, was that of a perfect wreck. If she had gone through a hard fought engagement, and stood in the midst of a storm of cannon balls, her rigging could not have been more effectually demolished. The canvas was mostly unfurled, and was literally torn to ribbons, while the spars and cordage were broken and displaced in most astonishing confusion. A large piece of the boiler passed directly through the mainsail and tore it to pieces. The fore topmast was carried away, and broken into several pieces. The main topmast was broken and remained in a leaning position, while the yards were torn from their places and broken in such a manner as hardly to be recognizable. Pieces of the hull of the tug were lodged in the rigging.

The top-sails, jibs, and gaff top-sails were converted into strings. The fore-mast was lifted bodily about three inches, and remained in that position, and the forward pump was also served in the same remarkable manner. The bulwarks were stove inwards, but held together with the exception of the sail, which was split as though it had been a pipe stem. The falling spars pierced holes through the deck and went into the hold—in fact, the vessel presented a complete picture of confusion and ruin. The fact that she is a strong vessel, and was deeply loaded with wheat, only accounts for her not being blown out of the water. As it is, $2,000 will probably be required to repair her damages.

The Sprague was a new tug, having been running but about three months. She was built in Buffalo last summer at a cost of 17,000. It is reported that an insurance of $15,000 was effected on her. She was considered one of the fastest on the river, which circumstance is supposed by some to have been the cause of the disaster, as the tug Martin was coming down at the same time with two vessels in tow, and the efforts of the two tugs looked like a trial of speed. The Sprague was owned by Messrs. R. R. Johnson of Buffalo, E. A. Bruce of Chicago and Capt. Snow.

Much excitement was created on the docks, which soon extended into the city, and hundreds flocked to the place where the vessel was moored. The entire dismantling of the vessel was the subject of universal wonderment. The floating pieces of the tug were regarded with awe at the thought of a power so mighty as that which had manifested itself in tearing to fragments so strong a formation. Those who saw the occurrence from the shore aver that nothing was to be seen but a cloud of steam, above which ascended a mingled mass of wood, iron and men. An eye witness, from the Canada side, declares that he saw two men ascend into the air three hundred feet. Viewed in any light it is a terrible affair, and one such as we hope never again to be called upon to chronicle.

The Effect in England of the General Bank Suspension in the United States.

[From the London Times (City Article) Oct. 27.]

The entire suspension of specie payments by the New York and Boston banks, reported this morning by the American mail, is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for. *Had the step been taken a fortnight earlier an immense amount of ruin might have been averted.* The banks, after having by their mismanagement brought about the state of affairs which rendered the panic possible, sought to save themselves by the sacrifice of the mercantile community, *but the public at last have taken the matter in their own hands, and forced them to a stoppage, which will place them in the same condition with their victims, and thus terminate the struggle.* Their course had been simply this:—By a system of most imprudent advances they had encouraged the public to rely on abundant accommodation, not only on bills of exchange, but on the bond and promissory notes of railway and other corporations. When the over-issues of this latter class of securities began to excite alarm, and it was seen by a knot of speculators that if they could be brought into sudden discredit general confusion would ensue, the bank turned round upon those they had deluded, and not merely refused further accommodation, but called in, as far as possible, all that had been granted. Of course, universal fright followed, but as firm after firm went down the banks still boasted that they were determined to maintain themselves, and actually excited some admiration at the grandeur of their resolve.—But it was plain they could not succeed, and that even supposing their preservation possible, it might be paid for too dearly. In the opinion of calm lookers on another week alone was required to stop every house throughout the State. Apprehensive, however, of the penalty of loosing their charters, and animated by an individual rivalry, they continued blindly stubborn. The community at last, it appears, with an instinct of despair, resolved to bring them to an end. A concerted run was arranged by the depositors, and on the evening before the departure of the steamer a general stoppage was ascertained to be inevitable. Eighteen of these establishments had already been brought down, and the thirty-three that remained saw that another day would seal their fate. A deputation of the Presidents of three of the largest was therefore dispatched to the Governor of the State, at Albany, to pray for the necessary legislative steps to legalize the suspension, and meanwhile a notification of the event was given in all the New York papers of the morning of the 14th inst. Its effect was instantaneous. Every one, it is said, seemed to feel that the ordinary channels of business would forthwith be restored, and from that moment the progress of recovered would commence.

☞ We cordially endorse the advertisement of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* in another column. There is no more readable or able journal in New England. We can recommend it to the Yankees in the West in preference to any Boston paper; for, in the first place, it is a better newspaper and family journal than any in that city, and secondly, it may be faithfully trusted, as the most of them cannot, to reflect the New England sentiment, as distinguished from the Boston sentiment, in favor of free labor and free soil.

CITY ITEMS.

CORRECTION.—By the blunder of a compositor, the Constitution of the Relief Society appeared in our paper of yesterday as an addendum to the report of the proceedings of the Sabbath School Convention. We trust that most of our readers detected the error at once.

STEALING CHICKENS.—Edward Troost was brought before the Police Court yesterday for stealing chickens from A. R. Haskell. The accused was fined $3.

HATCHET THIEF.—Joseph Wells was arrested for stealing a hatchet and brought before the Police Court. The accused was fined $10 and sent thirty days to Bridewell.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This tribunal was occupied during yesterday in the trial of William E. Judd, indicted for forgery in altering a receipt. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—David Ponsondy was brought before the Police Court yesterday upon a charge of having stolen a silver watch from Hercher & Koehler, jewelers. The accused was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

RECOVERED AND RAN OFF.—The express messenger by the name of SNOW, who fell from the top of the building on Dearborn street, and was picked up cold and LIFELESS, recovered enough to run off when he heard that his relation, Winter, was coming to see him. Oh!

LARCENY OF MONEY.—John Habermeester was arrested upon a charge of stealing $14 in money from Nicholas Weise. The accused was brought before the Police Court yesterday and committed for trial in default of $500 bail. The two men slept in the same room, and in the morning the money was gone.

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday, Philip Gleason was fined $25 for drunkenness, and shooting a charge of screws through a door into a store where several persons were assembled.

Henry Knowland was fined $10 and sent 25 days to Bridewell for beating his wife.

Two cripples, one of them a mule, named Joseph Princeton and Augustus Kelly, were sent to the Poor House.

A brute named James Riley was fined $5 for beating his wife.

Francis Williams was fined $5 and sent to the Bridewell for 60 days for vagrancy, and James Somerville $3 for the same offense.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Under this caption Mr. F. A. Bragg, Foreman of Engine Company No. 1, published a communication in the *Times.* Passing over the greater portion of the letter, which is intended to be abusive of the editors of this paper, and is not worth a reply, we wish to correct some misstatements in regard to the Cincinnati Fire Department and the Chicago Water Works. Mr. Bragg says:

In regard to the economy of a paid fire department, I refer your readers to the last report of the chief engineer of the Cincinnati department. They will perceive that the expenses of the Cincinnati department for the year ending April 1, 1856, were $87,386.20, while ours were less than $37,000; their losses by fire equal ours, while, at the same time, their facilities for extinguishing fires were double ours, having more hose and plenty of water, while we have a very limited supply.

It is not true that the losses by fire in Cincinnati are equal to those in this city, as all the statistics show. The facilities for extinguishing fires are better there than here for the simple reason that they have a corps of trained and paid men, and steam fire engines, while we have neither; but their supply of water is not equal to ours, and as for the matter of hose, that is a difficulty which, if really existing here, can be readily and cheaply remedied.

As to the expense of a paid fire department, equipped with steam machines, it is sufficient here to state the fact, that the loss of property, to say nothing of life, at the "great fire," amounts to more than the cost of such a department as we have indicated, for a period of five years—a loss which might have been prevented with a proper department.

I here wish to contradict the statement made in the *Tribune* and signed by "An Active Fireman," in regard to the capability of one hydrant supplying sufficient water for one of our engines. If the writer of that article is an active fireman, (which, by the bye, I very much doubt) he knows that he is writing a deliberate falsehood.

For the information of Mr. Bragg, we will state that "An Active Fireman" is a mechanic of this city, and a man who thoroughly understands the subject which he discussed in that statement. In order to relieve the doubts which Mr. Bragg entertains, or affects to entertain, in regard to our correspondent, be it known that he is an older fireman than Mr B. and as comparisons are sometimes odious, for Mr. Bragg's sake, we shall omit drawing one between them.

To be sure there are instances where a hydrant connecting with one of the mains may furnish sufficient water for one machine, provided that a few only are open and the engine at the water works is in operation. In ordinary cases of fire, however, any machine can easily take two hydrants. At the late fire on Lake street and South Water street, the hydrants afforded more water than usual, as only three were opened, and the new engine at the water works was kept in constant operation, but on the Monday night succeeding the fire, the water was shut off entirely from 11 P. M., until 5 A. M.

Now if Mr. Bragg had taken the trouble to ascertain the fact that not one hydrant in this city is connected with a "main," he might have avoided attaching his name to so ridiculous a statement.

If Mr. Bragg was on duty at the fire in Canal street, a short time since, which destroyed some sheds owned by Messrs. Gates & Co., he may remember that his engine was supplied from a hydrant about a block off, that the hose used was quite leaky and that his engine did not lack water. At this same fire, two large engines receiving so much water from one hydrant each that they were forced to shut off the water to keep from being flooded. On that occasion there was less water in the reservoir than usual, and the pumping engines were not at work. Ordinarily the hydrants yield a better supply than they did that morning.

Upon enquiry of the Superintendent and Engineer of the Water Works, we learn that at the "great fire," to which Mr. B. refers, the engines at the Works were not in operation until the usual hour in the morning; and, also, that the water was not shut off at the time stated by Mr. Bragg. While accusing another of "writing a deliberate falsehood" Mr. Bragg should be a little more accurate in his own statements, if only for the sake of appearances.

After finding a great deal of fault with the Water Works, and endeavoring to shift any blame that is attachable to the Fire Department, over to the Water Works, Mr. Bragg proceeds to crush his own bantling by the following statement:

"Our company was on duty most of the time for the whole week succeeding the fire, with a lead of hose from a hydrant; and at no time would it force water more than fifty feet."

Without the intervention of a fire engine the Water Works will, according to Mr. Bragg, throw a stream fifty feet from a pipe nozzle. We would advise Mr. B. to ascertain how near the Water Works of other cities come to this mark. Some researches in this direction would, we think, improve his temper toward our Works.

Having disposed of Mr. Bragg's letter, we desire to ask him a question or two, leaving him at perfect liberty to decline answering them, if he chooses.

Why are you, Mr. Bragg, so anxious to retain the present organization of the department, which requires men to give their time and money and risk their health, and sometimes lives, without the slightest compensation, without—nine-tenths of them—having one dollar's worth of property liable to be destroyed by fire, and all this when the property owners, for whom the firemen do this, prefer to pay the men for this labor and to aid their efforts with steam fire engines?

It is readily understood why the greater portion of the men in the Department prefer an organization which enables them to make a fire an occasion for a frolic, and relieves the monotony of every-day life by an occasional excitement, but you, Mr. Bragg, outgrew that sort of thing long ago. Are you quite sure that you, and others similarly related to the Department, are not in favor of the present system more from the fictitious value it may give you and them in the political market, than from any dispassionate belief that it is at all equal to the Cincinnati Department?

THE ABORTION CASE.—Having been fully acquitted of the recent charge upon which I have been tried, of unlawfully causing the death of Regent Lawson by producing a miscarriage, I deem it but a simple act of justice to James H. Temple, who, by the *nolle pros.* entered upon the indictment against him, has been deprived of any public opportunity of exculpating himself and relieving his character of the very unjust and unfounded imputations, based upon his connection with the deceased and unfortunate girl, to whom he had ever acted only in the purest and simplest relations of a parent, I deem it necessary to submit to the public the following sworn statement of the facts coming to my knowledge from the girl herself, during recent relations with her case as a physician:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

James Swanzey being by me duly sworn, deposes and saith that upon the visit of Regent Lawson to him for medical treatment, at his place in Bureau county, she informed this deponent that she was enciente, and had for some time been taking drugs to produce an abortion; that she had started from home while Mr. Temple was absent at St. Louis, and that she had given out when she left home that she intended to visit her brother at Waukegan, and that Mr. Temple was ignorant of her real condition; that Mr. T. had ever treated her as a father, and was the kindest man she had ever seen, had never had taken any improper liberties with her person in his life, but that her then condition was entirely owing to a young man who accompanied her home from a singing school, and she blamed no one but herself.

That I without her knowledge first communicated by letter the true condition she was in to Mr. Temple, and also that by her request I was about to accompany her to Chicago, where in performing the operation I had deemed necessary to the restoration of her health and perhaps her life, her character might be comparatively safe from exposure. That from that time until her death, Mr. Temple out of the mere regard which naturally grew out of his relations to her as an adopted child, provided for her care and treatment; that it was entirely owing to her remonstrances against it, that no other physician was called in during my connection with her case, she openly declaring that she would rather destroy herself than have any other physician called in; and that moved solely by the remonstrances and petitions, and not otherwise, the operation was secretly performed, and means taken to conceal her real condition and protect her reputation and character; and that truth requires me to say that from the statements made to the deponent by deceased, as well as all the facts coming to my knowledge from the case itself, that no improper relations whatever existed between Mr. Temple and deceased inconsistent with the purest morals and the most parental and kind relations. JAMES SWANZEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1857. I. L. MILLIKEN, Justice of the Peace.

WHAT GIRL WANTS TO GO?—A gentleman at Cold Water, on the Southern Michigan Road, writes to us that he wants to hire a woman to do house work in a small family. He wants a neat, tidy girl, to whom he will give a comfortable home all winter and moderate wages—viz. one dollar per week. His letter can be seen at the counting room of this office.

FAILURE OF A HEAVY HOUSE.—We were sorry to hear that WALKER, BRONSON & Co., one of our heaviest produce firms on Water street, was forced yesterday to make a partial suspension. The business of this firm for the entire business season, or for a hundred and eighty days of the year, has averaged $100,000 daily; and when no other could get credit, they could command money from both East and West, so as to give activity to our produce market when otherwise there would have been none.—Of the immediate cause of their difficulty we are not advised, further than that parties having their credit have overdrawn upon the same; and we are also aware that the failures of many consignees of the firm at Buffalo and Oswego during the early part of the recent panic, as well as the failure of many parties here at the same time to fill their corn contracts, or pay differences, must have much deranged their business. Had they determined at that time to suspend, the business of the city, and its credit in the country as well as eastward would have been much more injuriously affected than it can now be at the close of the busy commercial season; by the delay, too, their numerous affairs over the country have been adjusted; and, so far as their produce business is concerned, owing no man anything—paying up their drafts to-day—they retire, so far as it is a retirement, with the good will of the whole Board of produce dealers, to renew their their extended business, we trust, when the spring opens.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The absentees were Messrs. Dempsey, Dunlap and Diversey. The following proceedings of general interest were had.

Ald. La Rue asked the minutes be so amended that they shall read "Ald. Conley called for the ayes and nays, on the adjournment," but the Mayor refused to put the vote. Ald. Long moved to lay the request upon the table, which was carried by a strictly party vote, Ald. DeWolf and Kennedy being excused from voting.

A communication was read relative to the unemployed, and asking that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the legal right of the Council to make donations, etc., of city funds for the aid of the poor. The communication was signed by Ald. Wahl.

Ald. La Rue presented a communication and resolutions aiming at the employment of destitute laborers upon the public works.

Both communications were referred to a special Committee, and also all other communications upon the same subject, and all were ordered printed.—The Committee consists of Ald. Wahl, Carter and Kennedy.

The Superintendent called the attention of the Council to the earth-backing of curb-stones, and asked the passage of an ordinance authorizing the earth-backing. The ordinance was passed.

A communication was read from Col. Wm. B. Snowhook, declining to accept the post of a member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School. Accepted.

A communication was read from the Porters and Runners complaining that the present ordinance relative to them is unconstitutional. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Mayor stated that it would be better to appoint Mr. Ward, City Comptroller, as he now had all the duties of the office to perform. The appointment was confirmed.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to complying with the petition of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School, asking for the erection of a new building.

Also an ordinance defining the duties of the City Surveyor, and fixing his salary at $1,500 per annum, and granting him authority to employ assistants at the expense of the city. Concurred in.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of remitting the fines imposed upon persons for not hitching their horses in the street, and presented a list of 59 names of those fined, showing the gross amount of fines to be $192. Accepted, and the amounts ordered refunded by a unanimous vote.

The Fire and Water Committee reported in favor of purchasing two new hose carts at a cost of $284. Concurred in.

The Police Committee recommended the passage of an ordinance that section 13, article 1, chapter 50, of City Ordinances be so amended that persons shall be permitted to deposit ashes in the center of the public streets. Concurred in.

The ordinance making Michael Grant a Police Justice in place of I. L. Milliken, was taken up and passed.

The School Committee reported in favor of printing 1,500 copies of the Second Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Reform School. Concurred in.

The School Committee reported in favor of selling to S. S. Campbell 20 acres of school lands in the town of Palos for $10 per acre, and also in favor of selling Mr. Murphy the E ½ of Sec. 36, T. 37, R. 13 of school lands, for $1,200, provided it be ascertained the sums offered are equal to the value of the property. Concurred in.

Ald. Kennedy reported adverse to the remonstrance of certain property holders against the macadamizing of East Madison street, and, also, in favor of confirming the assessment roll and all proceedings had in the matter. Concurred in.

The Mayor nominated Frederick Letz as a member of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School in place of W. B. Snowhook, declined. Confirmed.

An order was passed directing the Superintendent to proceed immediately with the grading and planking of West Randolph street from Halsted street to Union Park.

An order was passed directing the Superintendent to have lamps placed in all streets where the gas pipes are laid and the posts not now placed.

Ald. La Rue asked the passage of an order directing the present and late superintendent to report to the Council all the facts connected with the construction of Madison Street Bridge, the deviation from the original plans, if any, and the cause of its obstructing navigation. The committee on Harbor and Bridges were, with the two superintendents, constituted a committee to make the report, and the order as amended was passed.

An order was passed directing the Superintendent to proceed immediately with the improvement of Washington Park, as contemplated by previous orders.

The Council adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

BURGLARIES.—It appears that the burglars are returning from the Upper Mississippi and are again operating in our city.

On Thursday night last, the boarding house, No. 121 State street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $200 in money, an overcoat and a pair of pantaloons.

On last Saturday night three rooms in Hatch's Hotel, North Wells street, were entered and the guests robbed of a watch, some jewelry and $150 in money.

On Sunday night the dwelling of Dr. Collins, on Green street, near Madison, was entered and robbed of jewelry and money to the amount of $50.

In connection with the robbery of Dr. Collins's house, we are informed by a gentleman whose statement we deem reliable, that on Saturday night, while on his way home, he reached the West Market Hall just as the clock commenced striking twelve, and that he saw quite a number of policemen come round the different corners and go into the Station House. It seemed evident to our informant that these policemen had left their beats without being relieved, and were waiting for the clock to strike before reporting themselves at the station house. By this conduct, a large portion of the West Division is necessarily left ungarded until the relief men are sent out. The ordinance requires the men to stay upon their beats until the relief men come. Such practices as those indulged in by the policemen on Saturday night last are capital contrivances to give the burglars an opportunity to plunder without detection.

We hear reports that guests at several hotels have been robbed during the past week, but can obtain no definite information relative to them.

WILL OF THE LATE JOHN HIGH, JR.—The will of the late John High, Jr., has been proved up in the Probate Court. The following are the bequests to benevolent and religious institutions:

To the Trustees of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America	$8,000 00
To the Trustees of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the education of pious and indigent young men for the Gospel ministry	6,000 00
To the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the uses and purposes of said Board, and under its direction	3,000 00
To the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Chicago	1,000 00
To the American Home Missionary Society	1,000 00
To the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions	1,000 00
To the American Tract Society	1,000 00
Total	$[illegible]

HEAVY VERDICT.—In the case of Morgan vs. the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, which has occupied the United States District Court for a week past, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict of $50,000 for the plaintiff. Morgan was a contractor on the road, and the suit was brought for the recovery of money alleged to be due him upon his contract. The counsel for the defense have moved for a new trial. The case was tried at the last term of the Court, and a verdict of $47,000 rendered for the plaintiff, which verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

SUPERIOR CATAWBA GRAPES.—Lonergan & Scanlan, No. 16 South Clark street, have sent us a specimen of superior Catawba grapes. They have now 5,000 lbs. put up in 25 pound boxes, which probably will be the last of the season. They are part of the crop of George Kelly, Esq., grape grower and manufacturer of wine, Kelly's Island.

GRAPES.—S. T. Cory & Co., No. 89 Randolph street, have some two tons of delicious grapes from Mr. Fay's vineyard. The sample we have tasted was certainly of the very finest flavor and quality.

SIAMESE TWINS.—On Monday, the 23d inst., the famous Siamese Twins will give an exhibition in this city.

WE recommend those families having received rolls of Dr. J. P. Healey's salve, to try it immediately, and to be prepared to buy, not only one roll, but a dozen or half a dozen at least; for he assures us you will not get any more of the same article again for three years from now. It will be for sale also, for a few days, at No. 182 Randolph street. no13-6t

LILLIE'S Celebrated Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank vault doors and Empire bank locks, can be found at No. 21 Dearborn street. au15:ff-a76 B. P. PRATT, Agent.

MARRIED.

In this city, October 28th, by the Rev. H. Curtis, F. A. HOWE, Esq., to Mrs. GERTRUDE BOWEN—all of this city.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Monday Evening, November 16, 1857.

Another decline in the wheat market has been noted to-day. This is caused partly by an advance in the rate of freights, by heavy receipts, increase in rates of insurance and the fact that shipments hereafter made cannot reach New York this season. In Flour there was little done to-day, a good deal offered on the market, and buyers not coming up to views of holders. The receipts last twenty-four hours were near 3,000 bbls. Prospects for Flour and Grain the balance of the season, seem gloomy; receipts are likely to continue large; the warehouse capacity of this city is now about five million bushels; we learn that two or three of the elevators have enough contracts to fill them by February, and it is probable the whole of them will be filled by the end of that month. There is likely, therefore, to be a good business for the vessels in the spring, which lay up here this winter.

The following are transactions and nominal rates of to-day:

FREIGHTS.—Vessels generally laying up, or holding out for 8c for wheat to Buffalo; but the schooners Mcniesgle and Harriet Ross go at 6c; or to Oswego at 10c, and a propeller 18c to Buffalo. A number of sailors struck for $1.75 per day, which tended to raise freights.

FLOUR.—Dull at $4@4,25 for spring wheat extras. Rye $3,50 ℔ bbl; Buckwheat $1,25@1,75 ℔ 100 lbs, and Corn Meal $1,20@1,30.

WHEAT.—A cargo of 10,000 bu spring sold early at 66c on board; 3,160 bu do at 63½c in store; later, 12,000 bu sold at 65c on board, and smaller parcels at 65c in store; then 3,000 bu and other lots sold at 62½c in store, and at close of 'change, cargoes were offered at 65c on board, boat loads at 64c afloat, and 1,500 bu sold at 62c in store; a dealer bought 12,000 bu in lots this afternoon at 62c and 62½c in store; a few cars of extra sold at 64@65c in store. Tendency is downward.

CORN.—Sale of 4,000 bu at 50c on board, and 3,000 bu at 50c on board. New Corn 37½@40c.

OATS.—23@24c in store.

BARLEY.—Nominal—no sales.

RYE.—Choice, 55c ℔ 60 lbs at depot for distillery. In store, or for inferior quality, 40@50c ℔ bu.

MESS PORK.—$15,50@16 ℔ bbl. 70 bbls sold to-day for $15 ℔ bbl, cash.

LARD.—11@12c ℔ lb.

SEED.—Timothy, $1,25@1,50. Flax Seed 80c. Clover $6,25@6,50.

BUTTER.—Common firkin and jar, 14@16c; best State 18@20c; choice Ohio and New York 20@25c.

EGGS.—15@18c ℔ dozen.

POTATOES.—30@40c ℔ bu. Sweet, 75@87½ ℔ bu.

BEANS.—75@$1 ℔ bu.

CHEESE.—W. R. 9½@10c, Hamburg and other New York 10@12c.

TALLOW.—9@9½c ℔ lb.

MESS BEEF.—10@11, as ℔ quality.

HAMS.—12@13c ℔ lb. Hams in pickle 8½@9c; green 7c.

HIGHWINES.—Scarce; 19@20c ℔ gal. Pure spirits (Shufeldt & Co.'s Chicago), 35c ℔ gal.

POULTRY & GAME.—Chickens, each, 14@16; Prairie Chickens $2,25@2,50 ℔ dozen; Venison $7 ℔ 100 lbs gross, Mallard Ducks and Red Heads $2 ℔ dozen; Teal $1,50. Dressed Turkeys 7@8c ℔ lb. Wild Geese 50@62½c each.

FRUIT.—Dried apples, 7@8c ℔ lb; dried peaches, unpared, 11c; green Apples, $2@3,50 ℔ bbl; Quinces $4 ℔ bus; Cranberries $7,50@8,50 ℔ bbl. and scarce; Cider $4,50@5 ℔ bbl.

WHITE FISH.—No 1 halves $4@4,25; No 2's $3,75@4; No. 3's $3,50; whole bbls $8.

HAY.—Prairie, loose, $6@7 ℔ ton; pressed $9.

FEATHERS.—Live geese, 35c; mixed 30@35c ℔ lb.

SALT.—Fine, ℔ bbl $1,80@1,85 delivered on cars; $1,90@$2 by single bbl.

HIDES & PELTS.—Green 3@3½c; green salted 4½@5c; dry flint 6@9c. Sheep pelts, 20@30c.

BEEF IN QUARTER.—$4@4,50 ℔ 100 lbs.

MUTTON.—$3@5,00 ℔ 100 lbs.

WOOD.—$5@6,00 ℔ cord at the yards.

COAL.—Retail at yard, $4,75@6 ℔ ton for common to best bituminous, and $9@10,50 for Anthracite.

VEGETABLES.—Onions 50 ℔ bu; Turnips, Beets, Carrots and Parsnips 20@25c ℔ bu; Pumpkins $4@8 ℔ 100, or an average of 5c. Cabbages 4½@6c a head.

DRESSED HOGS.—$5,5@6 ℔ 100 lbs at retail.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Prime brown 10½c the range being 9@10½c; Belcher's A 12c; B 11¾c; X 11¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated 13½c; Cuba Molasses 40c; golden syrup 50c; beehive 60c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1857.

HORSES.—Never before was so little doing here in horse selling. About the same number as last week, 75 head, are on sale at the half dozen principal stables, or 10 or a dozen head in each—and the sales have not averaged a half dozen in each stable for the week—only 3 head at the New York House and the same at the Franklin, with 9 at the one and 11 at the other, left over. Russell & Ballou have 18 or 20, half a dozen of them stallions and fast trotters, but all report only a trifling demand.

CATTLE.—Comparatively little meat is now sold by the butchers; they consequently buy few cattle; one city butcher bought 12 head yesterday from Laporte, Ind., at Myrick's; they were not choice, and brought only $2,50 gross, and there were few if any others sold. On Saturday, a lot of 80 head of Funk's cattle brought $3,25, gross—an outside figure; a lot at Bull's Head were retailed out to different butchers, the highest rate paid being $3,37, gross. There have been few at Myrick's the past week, except such as came in to packers, previously contracted for at high rates, and some of which have been re-sold at lower prices—a few of the pick of a drove only brought $4, gross, to a city butcher. The whole receipts of cattle for the week by rail have only been 892 head.

HOGS.—We have daily posted our readers on the progress of the Hog trade, and have little now to report. A city packer paid $4,10, gross, on Saturday, for a lot of 200 head, and $4,12½ do for two hundred and fifty head, though dealers generally do not pay over $4, and it is not considered by many safe to pay over this. Yesterday, at Myrick's, an eastern dealer paid $4,40 gross for 88 head of very choice, heavy hogs, averaging 351 lbs live weight, and $4,25 gross for 151 head, averaging 245 lbs live weight. At the new State street yards $4,15 gross, was paid for 150 head averaging 280 lbs. Receipts by 3 railroad lines (Ill. Central—Burlington—and Alton,) amount to 12,180 head the past week.

SHEEP.—There are few on sale at Myrick's, and a lot of 19 head averaging 100 lbs live, sold to a city butcher at $3 ℔ 100 lbs. A good deal of dressed mutton is coming in, and butchers buy this instead of live Sheep, to some extent.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards Markets, reported by WALTER SHERMAN, expressly for the Daily Tribune, for the week ending Nov. 16, 1857:

Beeves generally sold by live weight; some sales made by the head.

Sheep sold by live weight and by the head.

Swine sold by live weight or estimated nett weight.

Cows and Calves generally sold by the head.

The markets are a trifle better for good fat cattle than last week's quotations. Sales of 1016 cattle from $2@$2.50 ℔ $3 ℔ cwt; a few extra from $3,25 to $3,50, quick; 4,042 hogs from $3¾@4 to 4½c; 495 sheep from $2,25@2,50 to 3,00 ℔ cwt.

Total number of stock received for week ending Monday, 7,744 hogs, 1,216 cattle; 673 sheep.

Cattle shipped, 200; Hogs shipped, 1,602.

Left over—140 Cattle, 175 Sheep.

FLOURING MILLS IN CHICAGO.—We shall shortly give a detailed account of the mills, and amount of flour manufactured during the past year at the half a dozen mills located in this city. In addition to these mills turning out large quantities of such flour as is usually exported from here to the east and Canada, (mostly made from spring wheat) much of their production is sold to the city trade, their owners having a great advantage, where so much wheat is brought to market, in being enabled to supply themselves fully with the very best samples of red and white winter wheat, brought hither from a great extent of country. The new Hydraulic Mills of R. M. Mitchell, on the West Side, between Lake and Fulton, on Clinton street, is now running night and day, turning out 150 bbls choice flour every 24 hours. Although it manufactures largely from spring wheat, yet its brands are mostly from the better grades for which a large city trade among bakers, grocers and families is springing up. The time has passed that a resort to Michigan or other mills is necessary to our having good bread on Chicago tables; and an era is fast approaching when we of the Garden City will be as justly celebrated for the quantity and quality of the flour she manufactures as she has long been for the beef she has packed.

New York Money Market—Nov. 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

No material change in money matter, but everything still tending upward.

The banks in this city are discounting all good paper that is offered.

Sterling exchange firm, at 8½@9.

New York Market—Nov. 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—5c better, with fair demand for home consumption, and a moderate export enquiry. Sales 13,000 bbls, at $4,85@5 for super State, $5,05@5,25 for extra State, $5,05@5,25 for common to medium extra Mich, Ill, Wis and Ohio, and $4,85@5 for super do, closing buoyant.

CANADIAN FLOUR—5c better; sales 1150 bbls, at $5,05@5,75 for common to choice extra.

RYE FLOUR—Sales 150 bbls, at $3,75@4,75.

WHEAT—Market a shade better, with a good export demand. Sales 30,000 bush, at 91c for Chicago Spring, 4,600 bu Mil club at $1,07, 5,400 bu common red Mich at $1,07@1,12; 1150 bu white Mich at $1,30 for a very choice article.

RYE—Less freely offered and steady at 70@72c.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Scarce and better; sales 21,000 bus mixed Western at 81@83½ delivered.

OATS—In fair request at 45@50c for State; 45@46c Western.

WHISKEY—Sales 300 bbls at 23@23½, chiefly at inside prices, and closing firmly.

PORK—Without important change; sales 750 bbls at $19,—@19,18 for mess; $19,75 for mess; $19,75@20 for new do; $18,50 for thin mess and $17 for prime.

BEEF—Heavy; sales 150 bbls $6@7,00 for new country prime; $10,00@10,50 for do mess; $14 for repacked Mess, and 15 for extra do.

BEEF HAMS—Scarce and buoyant; sales 100 bbls at $14,00@17.

Nothing doing in prime mess beef and pickled meats.

DRESSED HOGS—In request; sales at 6¾@7¼; 31 bbls of new long clear middles sold at 10¾.

LARD—at 12@13.

BUTTER—12@16c for Ohio, and 15@22c for state.

CHEESE—Dull at 6@8c.

New York Stock Market—Nov. 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Stocks at the first board advanced from 1 to 7 per cent. At the second board stocks were active, with an advance. Virginia 6s 90¾; Missouri 6s 75¾; Ill Central bonds 82½; N. Y. Central 77¾; Erie 17¾; Hudson 18¾; Harlem 9; Ill Central 97; Reading 42; Mich Central 59; Mich Southern 23; Gal & Chi 80; Clevel & Tol 40; Chi & R I 77½; M & M 31; LaCrosse & Mil 13½.

Buffalo Market—Nov. 16.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Unchanged; good stock; sales 1400 bbls at $4,50@4,62 for super upper lake; $4,75@4,87 for extra do; $4,87@5,25 for good to choice extra Ohio and Michigan.

WHEAT—Lower; sales 45,000 bu at 76@77c for Chicago spring; 91c for common white Milwaukee, closing with few buyers spring at 77c.

CORN—Firmer; sales 18,000 bu at 62c.

OATS—Not quite so firm; sales 80,000 bu at 35@35½c.

WHISKEY—Nominal; sales at 19½c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; 14c for wheat to Albany; 18c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—During last 24 hours—7,000 bbls flour; 220,000 bu wheat; 18,000 bu corn; 26,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—8,000 bbls flour; 136,000 bu wheat; 17,000 bu corn; 30,000 bu oats.

Receipts of Produce.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain by Rail road and Canal for the 24 hours ending at noon Monday Nov. 16, as posted by the Board of Trade, and Shipments by Lake for same time:

	Flour bbls	Wheat bu	Corn bu	Oats bu	B'rly bu	C'ttl No	Hogs No
Ill & Mich Canal	400	14744	548	3566	....	....	....
Galena U R R	225	44652	....	1502	160	....	....
R Island R R	900	5300	1400	....	....	....	....
Ill Central R R	217	12009	2100	1760	....	136	1680
C B & Q R R	434	17408	678	....	....	289	960
Chi St P & F R R	517	5374	....	965	....	16	....
G A & St L R R	50	3822	....	....	....	....	400
Total	2,744	104,609	4,726	7,733	160	441	3100
Total for the week	14998	655,561	37,249	47,607	....	892	12180

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
To Buffalo	1000	14,000	....	....
To Oswego	....	72,929	....	....
Other Ports	14	....	....	....
Total	1014	86,929	....	....
Total for the week	4161	645,601	30,400	19,074
" " season	152,922	8,814,182	6,629,437	433,533

HOGS.—We could hear of no contracts in hogs yesterday. We understand that purchases have been made in Boyle county at $3,50 gross, 4 months. Buyers here are offering $5 net on time.

Letters quote hogs, at Shawneetown, Ill., $4 net; at Springfield, Ills., $4,50 net; at Hannibal, Mo., $3,50 to $4 net; and at Weston, Lexington and St. Joseph, Mo., $3 to $3,50 net.—[Louisville Journal, 14th.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

A WRECK.—The Canadian schr Leander, of Quebec, laden with wheat, is ashore at Gros Cap, near old Macinac; it is probable vessel and cargo will be a loss, as every sea that raised her, caused her wheat to spill through her bottom.

BARK OLIVER LEE.—A letter from Harding, of steam tug Salvor, dated 11th inst., says this vessel is ashore 4 miles below Old Macinac, and cannot be got off without lighting. Her oats cargo will therefore hardly be saved.

VESSEL SUNK.—The schooner Baensch, laden with lumber, shingles, &c., knocked a hole in her bottom while attempting to make this harbor, and sank. She will likely be pumped out to-day and hauled up the river.

☞ A propeller, name unknown, is reported ashore near old Macinac, and a steam tug with lighters has gone to her assistance.

ANOTHER COLLISION—SCHOONER SUNK.—The schooner C. C. Trowbridge was run into on Friday evening about five miles below Bar Point, by the schooner Fortune, and sunk. Both vessels had passed down on Friday evening in tow of the tug R. R. Elliott, which took them as far as the mouth of the river, and soon after reaching the lake a snow storm came on which obliged the Trowbridge to anchor. The Fortune came down soon after, and, striking the Trowbridge just forward of the mainmast, cut her nearly down to the water's edge, and she soon sunk in 3½ fathoms water. The Fortune had her jib-boom and head carried away, but was not injured sufficiently to detain her, and she proceeded on her voyage. The Trowbridge is lying on her starboard side with her jib-boom and port rail out of the water. She is owned by Messrs. Trowbridge & Jones, of this city, was valued at $15,000 and insured for $12,000 in the Buffalo Mutual. She loaded at Chicago with 15,000 bushels wheat, which was no doubt insured.—[Detroit Free Press, 15th.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

Arrived—Nov. 16.

Steamer Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 150 bbls flour.
Steamer Sam Ward, Fish, Two Rivers.
Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Ogdensburgh.
Prop Republic, Carey, Detroit.
Prop Nicholas, May, Cobourg.
Prop Missouri, Woodworth, Buffalo.
Prop Mendota, Spencer, Buffalo.
Prop Oriental, Howard, Buffalo.
Barque Indiana, Keise, Oswego.
Barque Republic, Carey, Oswego.
Brig Algoma, Grant, Oconto.
Brig D Furguson, Buckley, Milwaukee.
Brig Pilgrim, Vance, Green Bay.
Brig Banner, Clark, Cleveland.
Brig St Louis, Dike, St. Joseph.
Brig Shakspeare, Moore, Green Bay.
Schr Minnesota, Sweet, Oconto.
Schr Cramer, McNamara, Grand River.
Schr Hirondell, Jones, Kalamazoo.
Schr Newhouse, Dixon, Buffalo.
Schr Eliza Logan, Burns, Buffalo.
Schr Arctic, Blair, Buffalo.
Schr Bay State, Adams, Buffalo.
Schr Ithica, Stark, Forest Hill.
Schr Morning Light, Davis, Detroit.
Schr Star Light, Muir, Saginaw.
Schr Belle Sheridan, Robertson, Ogdensburgh.
Schr London, Montague, Cleveland.
Schr Mason, Jackson, Green Bay.
Schr Tri-Color, Reynolds, St Joseph.
Schr Levant, Wilson, Grand River.
Schr El Temp, Hughes, Manitowoc.
Schr Hanny, Johnson, Saginaw.
Schr Wade, Ford, Grand River.
Schr Mount Eagle, Ettrey, Buffalo.
Schr Grand Turk, Wood, Buffalo.
Schr Telegraph, Herman, Traverse Bay.
Schr Champion, Palmer, Grand River.
Schr Calvin Snell, Snell, Point Hope.
Schr Hutchinson, Listen, Green Bay.

Cleared—Nov. 16.

Steamer Huron, Morgan, Grand Haven, 40 tons mdze.
Steamer Sam Ward, Fish, Two Rivers, 20 tons mdze.
Prop Evergreen City, McQueen, Buffalo, 1,092 bbls flour, 50 bags grass seed.
Barque Great West, Collins, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Brig St Louis, Dike, St. Joseph.
Schr Live Yankee, Davis, Oswego, 11,800 bu wheat.
Schr Empire State, Gunning, Buffalo, 1,520 bbls lard, 1,200 bbls beef.
Schr Midnight, Jeffrey, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Racer, McIrea, Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat.
Schr European, McArthur, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Bron-on, Caldwell, Oswego, 16,700 bu wheat.
Schr Miami Belle, Lent, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Cramer, McNamara, Grand River.
Schr Ithica, Stark, Forest Hill.
Schr Mason, Jackson, Green Bay.
Schr Tri-Color, Reynolds, St Joseph.
Schr Levant, Wilson, Grand River.
Schr Wade, Ford, Grand River.
Schr Champion, Palmer, Grand River.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The screw steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 4th inst., has just arrived.

Her advices are of the same date as those received by the Ariel via Cape Race.

The City of Washington left Liverpool at noon on the 4th.

Confidence at Liverpool and Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, is still upheld in a manner to excite surprise.

The stoppage of the Borough Bank of Liverpool has been followed by less excitement than was feared.

The discount market was unchanged, but money was rather easier to be obtained, although there was no diminution in the pressure. Over $200,000 in gold had been drawn from the bank since Saturday, and apprehension prevailed that a further rise in the rates of discount to 9 per cent., would be the consequence.

At an attempt to launch the Great Eastern, now formally christened the Leviathan, after three hours hard labor, had moved six feet by the stern and four feet by the bow, when one of the powerful purchase chains broke, and the work had to be suspended.

The funeral obsequies of Gen. Cavignac, took place at Paris on the 31st ult., and were very imposing. About 15,000 people followed the hearse to the cemetery.

The inundations in Piedmont were subsiding, after causing immense damage.

Austria has imposed a tax on newspapers, foreign as well as local.

The Swedish Diet, after seven days debate, rejected the Religious Liberty Bill.

Russia has established a blockade on the Circassian coast.

Yeh, the Viceroy of Canton, has been appointed a lieutenant to the person of the Emperor, a rank which is never given except to princes and members of the imperial family, when on a mission.

It is said that Yeh has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton, and is authorized in default of compliance, to make an official declaration of war against England.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON—10 P. M.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The City of Washington brought almost $750,000 in specie.

The Liverpool *Albion* says that Sir William Gore Onsley is entrusted with full power to arrange all questions relating to Central America, with the President of the United States.

A statement has gone forth that the screw steamship Hydasher had been lost on her way to India with troops, but as neither the Admiralty in London nor the owners of the vessel had received any such intelligence, it was believed to be without foundation.

It is reported that on the barque John W. Broghman, of and for New York, leaving Sunderland, a serious misunderstanding prevailed on board between the captain and crew because the latter complained that the vessel was not fully manned. One man had been felled with an axe, and the position of affairs was such that measures had been taken to intercept the vessel.

James Morrison, one of the wealthiest merchants of London, is dead; his estate is valued at £4,000,000 sterling.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says that friendly negotiations has taken place lately between certain great continental powers, in regard to the reduction of their respective armies. The Government of France will certainly economize in this important item of public expenditure, and the emperor of Austria, according to dispatches from Vienna, has agreed to a reduction of his military expenditure. It is stated that the plan proposed by the minister of France for ameliorating the financial situation of Austria is either that a large reduction of the army be made, or that the direct taxes shall be considerably increased.

According to a Paris letter in the new Prussian Gazette of June last a convention was entered into between the Austrian and British Governments, to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the sources of Great Britain. The authority is not very reliable.

Arrival of the Steamship St. Louis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The steamship St. Louis arrived this morning from Aspinwall via. Havana, with the California mails to October 20th, and 643 passengers, and also $1,176,000 in specie. Among her passengers are Gen. Lane, delegate to Congress from Oregon, Capt. Taylor, U. S. A., and Commodore Merwin of the Frigate Indepedence, a portion of his officers and 123 discharged seamed and marines.

The dispatch received via New Orleans embraced most of the California news.

Hon. P. H. Burnett had been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Murray deceased.

The Mormon organ in San Francisco has lately been suspended by order of Brigham Young.

Two very severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult.

The Indians had made an attack upon the settlements at Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants and carrying off their stock and provisions.

An express had arrived at San Francisco for aid.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kinds of produce. Money easy and demand light. Receipts of gold dust satisfactory.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of War received official dispatches to-day from Col. Johnson, in command of the Utah expedition, that private advices leave no doubt on his mind as to the truth of the statement contained in Judge Eckle's dispatch about the destruction of the government trains.

General Scott is absent from headquarters, and as Col. Johnson's dispatches go there, they are no doubt now lying in New York.

The Administration is undecided what course it will pursue.

The Utah expedition was supplied with full provisions for one year. I am authorized to say that the expedition will suffer not the slightest inconvenience from the destroyed trains, and the force under Col. Johnson, 2,000 men, all told, are in no peril whatever from either the Mormons or the season.

Signing of a Treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—5½ P. M.

There is little if any doubt but that the Treaty long since proposed between the United States and Nicaragua, was signed to-day at the State Department by General Cass and Senor Yrisarri. The Transit Route is to be protected by the United States troops, in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so, in consequence of foreign invasion, civil insurrection or other domestic causes; but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn. It is further said that a free government is guaranteed at each end of the line. It protects no company by name, but provides for the protection of any company having an existing valid grant, to be determined by Nicaragua, which shall recognize the obligation of this Treaty. The government of Nicaragua, has, through its minister, signified to that of the United States, in writing, that the only company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Co., created by Nicaragua, Sept. 22, 1849, the charter of which was amended on the 19th of last June, and approved in July last.

Senor Yrisarri will be formally presented to the President to-morrow.

The War Department to-day received despatches from the acting Governor of New Mexico advising it of Col. Benneville's entirely successful expedition into the Gila country, to chastise the Indians in that region. They have sued for peace, and expressed themselves anxious to live on friendly terms with the United States.

Although the loss of the subsistence train from the attack of the Mormons is a heavy one, it in no form jeopardises the military expedition, which is considered by the War Department safe from any such attack, as it can maintain itself against all enemies, and will not suffer for subsistence.

The sloop of war Practice, and ship Plymouth from England, are coming up the Potomac.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day.

Loss of the Propeller City of Superior.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.

The steamer Michigan arrived on Sunday, from Lake Superior. She reports that the propeller City of Superior, with a valuable cargo of provisions and mining supplies for all the Lake Superior ports, went on the rocks at the entrance of Copper Harbor, in a dense snow storm, last Monday forenoon, and will prove a total loss.

The propeller was new, and valued at $50,000. She was owned by Hanna, Garretson & Co., of Cleveland, and insured for $32,000.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, 16.

The railroad bill which has been before the Legislature several days, and a bill to augment the interest of the State bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence on the 8th. Business was dull and money scarce. The party encountered a snow storm this side of Fort Union. Grass and water were abundant on the Plains. Cheyenne Indians were around Booth and Allison's Post on Walnut Creek, very much alarmed and anxious to make peace.

Intelligence from Fort Kearney confirms the report of the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons.

Mr. Lander, chief engineer of emigrants' wagon road survey, arrived on Saturday, en route for Washington. The expedition has gone into winter quarters at Wind River, near South Pass. Lander corroborates previous reports of the destruction of Government trains by Mormons. In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by Lander's party, the military force have abandoned the old route and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by open plains of western descent at Bear and Malade Rivers.

Gov. Cumming and Col. Cooke met two days march east of Fort Laramie.

Brigham Young disclaims any knowledge of, or participation in, the destruction of the supply trains.

Destructive Fire.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 16.

A destructive fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock, in Draper's Mills, and before it could be subdued destroyed most of the buildings in the ravine and at the foot of the locks, together with the celebrated Spaulding Mill, owned by N. H. Wolfe & Co., of New York. At one time during the fire the buildings in Main street were in imminent danger.

Three persons named Bouce Oliver, William Stevenson and J. B. Atwood, were severely injured by the breaking of a ladder.

The two former had each an arm broken, and Oliver is still insensible and in a critical condition.

The estimated loss is $100,000; distributed as follows:

N. H. Wolfe & Co. $50,000 on mill; insured for 25,000. Harnon Cape & Co., lessee of the mill, loss in grain and flour, $15,000; insured for $8,000. Jno. Draper, grist mill, loss $15,000; insured for $4,000. J. Debould, warehouse and dwelling attached, $6,000; insured for $3,000. L. A. Spaulding, plaster mill $50,000; uninsured. A small building owned by Mr. Sloan, damage $1,000; insured.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A great number of persons are thrown out of employment.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.

Kansas advices state that the Constitution was adopted by the Convention by a vote of 28 to 4. Whole number of delegates 60. Consequently the Constitution was adopted by a minority of the Convention.

The majority and minority report committees on Schedule merged into one. Schedule provides for election on the 21st December to ratify or reject the Constitution. The voting to be by ballot, and votes cast to be endorsed—"Constitution with slavery" and "Constitution without slavery." Also, election to be held on the first Monday in January next for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat* asserts that Walker brought from Washington a manuscript copy of Kansas Constitution, almost identical with the one adopted. He also says no Free State man will vote on the 21st of December.

Bacon, Cook & Co., Lawrence have suspended payment.

Loss of a Vessel and all Hands.

NORFOLK, VA., Nov. 16.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says the schooner Baltic, from St. Jago, Cuba, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of copper ore, is ashore and in pieces at Currituck.

The Captain and all hands have been lost.

A body, supposed to be Captain Stephens, with the ship's papers on it, was washed ashore.

Accident to the Steamship Philadelphia

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 15.

The steamship Philadelphia, which left Havana on the 9th inst. for New York, was at Charleston yesterday. When off the coast of Florida, she encountered heavy gales on the 15th; she broke her shaft and disabled her engines.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16th.

The steamer Monongahela Belle burst her boiler Saturday afternoon, near Chalk Banks, Ohio River, scalding Mr. Nelson, first engineer, the cook, cabin boy and two firemen. The wounded were brought to Paducah, except Nelson, who was sent home to Hickman.

Trial Trip of the Adriatic.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

The Adriatic has just returned from a successful trial trip of three days. Those on board competent to judge, were highly delighted with the extraordinary performance of the ship and her engines, and believe that all reasonable expectations as to both will be fully realized.

Escape of a Murderer.

SANDWICH, C. W., Nov. 16.

Alfred Young, a negro convicted of the murder of his wife, escaped from jail last night by digging under the wall. He left a note threatening to murder the sheriff and the witnesses at some future time.

N. Y. Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Our weekly bank statements show a decrease of $626,944 in loans, and an increase in all other articles. Specie $2,959,814, circulation $155,660, deposits $3,707,872. The total specie on hand is $19,457,866.

Sailing of Gen. Walker's Emigrants.

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 16.

Gen. Walker's emigrants sailed to-day for Greytown. The Fashion was heavily loaded and obtained a clearance as a Greytown packet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.

To-day the Reading R. R. Company executed a mortgage for $7,000,000 to take the place of the mortgage bonds of 1860, for the purpose of paying those bonds and the floating debt of the company. When the new bonds are issued the debt of the company will be less than eleven millions.

Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—I HEREBY give notice of the dissolution of the firm of E. A. Whipple & Co., composed of E. A. Whipple and the undersigned, Lumber Dealers of the city of Chicago, and also caution all persons against dealing with the said E. A. Whipple, on account of the business of said firm of E. A. Whipple & Co., as he has no right to dispose of the effects of said firm, or to contract or collect any debts on their account. HENRY DOTY.
Chicago, Nov. 13th, 1857.—1w;787

F. B. STOCKBRIDGE, OF ALLEGAN, Mich., of the firm of A. Officer & Co., having made an assignment, the co-partnership heretofore existing between him and the undersigned, is thereby dissolved.
oc20-1m* A. OFFICER, 150 Canal street.

NOTICE.—L. A. WILLARD HAVING retired from the concern of Willard, Peek & Co., the business will be conducted under the name of Babcock, Peek & Co., the firm in other respects remaining the same.
oc23-1m;v73

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by Edward G. Asay, at the old office, 120 Lake street. EDWARD G. ASAY, CHARLES VON SODEN.
no11-2w;372

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a bill has been filed in the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, State of Michigan, in Chancery, by the subscribers, against Josiah S. Wheeler, for dissolution of the co-partnership heretofore existing between us and said Wheeler, under the name and style of George Lord & Co.; and notice is also given, that the subscribers are now doing and will continue to do business under said name and style of George Lord & Co.
JOSEPH E. WHITTEMORE, GEORGE LORD.
no6-0w;381(1sr-a-w)

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Whiteley, Hazeltine & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Wm. Whiteley, jr., and James P. Rogers are alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and to close the affairs thereof.
Chicago, Sept. 1, 1857. WM. WHITELEY, JR., JAMES M. HAZELTINE, (By his Attorney, Wm. Whiteley, Jr.,) JAMES P. ROGERS.
se7

Howe, Eckley & Co.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general Commission business, under the above style.
Shipments of Grain and other Produce solicited. Advances made on consignments when desired.
Office, No. 7 Peasroy's Building, corner of Water and Clark streets.
SAMUEL HOWE, GEO. R. ECKLEY, ALBERT MORSE, GEO. A. MORSE, C. H. LOOMIS.
Chicago, Oct. 19th, 1857.—6m;87

New Leather Store.
AS THE CO-PARTNERSHIP WHICH existed under the firm name of KELLY & BLACKBURN has been dissolved by decree in Chancery, in consequence of a bill filed by JAMES KELLY, praying for a dissolution thereof, the undersigned (the senior partner of the late firm) has resumed the business and opened a
LEATHER STORE,
containing an entirely new stock of goods, at
No. 245 Lake Street,
ONLY ONE DOOR WEST OF THE OLD STAND,
Where he hopes to be able to give full satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.
JAMES KELLY.

Carriages & Cabinet.

WM. TOOHY'S
Counting House Desk Manufactory
Corner of Clark and Huron, North side. Sign of the Big Horse Collar.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF COUNTING House Desks constantly on hand.
Every style of Desk made to order.
Perfect satisfaction given, or no pay.
oc31'56-1y WM. TOOHY

W. HUTCHINGS'
New York Furniture Ware Rooms,
151 Randolph Street,
[NEXT TO METROPOLITAN HALL,]
CHICAGO, ILLS.
THE LARGEST STOCK AND BEST assortment of RICH FURNITURE to be found west of New York—manufactured in New York city, and sold at New York prices.
New York Premium PIANO FORTES,
which are superior to quality of tone, manufacture and durability, to all others. Prices same as sold at in New York.
Parties wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine the subscribers stock, which is complete in every article of furniture required—both useful and ornamental.

Furst & Bradley,
CARRIAGE, WAGON AND PLOW MANUFACTORY, 73 and 75 West Randolph street.
We are now prepared to furnish all articles in our line with promptness and dispatch.
Every variety of Plows constantly on hand. A liberal discount made to Wholesale Dealers.
All work warranted.
Cast-Iron Plows constantly on hand. Also agent for Gibbs' Patent Dry Grinder, in the State of Illinois. Grindstones for the same constantly on hand.
FURST. [feb15] BRADLEY.

J. S. BROADWELL & C. N. STEWART'S COLORED POLKA, MAZOURKA AND VOICE QUADRILLE BAND, offer their services to the citizens of Chicago. They will hold themselves in readiness to furnish the most fashionable music for Parties, Balls, Pic Nics, &c. Orders left at the Corinthian Shaving Saloon, No. 95 Randolph street; at Gray's Shaving Saloon, 77 Clark street; W. Hutchings' Shaving Saloon, 178 Lake street; or through the Post Office, Box 2253, will receive prompt attention.
J. S. BROADWELL, Conductor.
C. N. STEWART, Leader.
oc15-1y

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—OF LEMON, Raspberry, Strawberry, Pineapple, Rose, Almond, Nutmeg, Celery, Cinnamon and Vanilla. Prepared and sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning..... Nov. 17, 1857.

The Park Swindle—Its Unconstitutionality—The Scheme Knocked in the Head.

Chicago, in her corporate capacity, has suffered many a heavy fraud, but the largest of them all must hide its diminished head when compared with the South Division Park swindle. In this case, it was determined to take half a million out of the people at one haul. The people were to get the park, while the operators were to be consoled on princely fortunes.

The first intimation the public had of the existence of the Park scheme, was after it had passed through the Legislature and become a law. It is provided that the Judge of the Common Pleas shall appoint three Commissioners to lay out the Park, estimate and assess benefits and damages, and make return to the Court. The minimum area is fixed at one hundred acres. It is ordered that the Park shall be east of Stewart Avenue, south of Twelfth street, extend to the southern limits of the city, and be midway between Lake Michigan and the South Branch. For all practical purposes the act might as well have described the precise piece by metes and bounds, as there is only one tract of ground that will fulfil its requirements, and that is exactly the parcel of prairie which the Commissioners have selected.

Some dextrous lobyists managed to fasten it on to the tail of the Charter amendments, unknown to the members, and *surreptitiously towed* it through the Legislature during the rush and confusion of business, incident to the closing hours of the session. The stealthy, fraudulent manner in which it became a law, is in harmony with the object of the act itself.,

It was not only necessary to pass the bill without the knowledge or consent of the people, but to have it so artfully worded that they could have no control, direction, or voice in the execution of the measure, after its intent became known! All they are permitted to do, is to pay over their money to the conspirators. The whole thing was cut and dried beforehand; the cards were stocked, and the Commissioners had nothing left for them to do but to order a surveyor to make a plat of the ground and file it in court, according to the fore-ordained programme.

If a line be drawn from the lake westwardly, to Bridgeport, commencing half a mile south of Carville, the centre of this line will cross first, Wentworth's, and next Stewart's, avenues. The distance between these two roads is one fourth of a mile. The "Park" is bounded on its east and west sides by these roads, or, as they are bombastically called on the map, avenues. It extends between them from the city limits north three-fifths of a mile, and is in the shape of a long parallelogram. The ground itself is a strip of open marsh prairie, with a dry spot of a few acres in the middle. It is located away beyond the habitations even of the Irish squatters. To the north, toward Chicago, may be seen a fringe of huts bounding the outskirts of the city. With the aid of a good glass Bridgeport is faintly discernable on the Western horizon, and Carville is also visible bearing West Nor-West—each about equi-distant.

The Rock Island Railroad track runs within a quarter of a block of the east side of the "Park" for its whole length; and the track of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad, which will come into the city next summer, on Stewart avenue, will form its western boundary.

Any man can judge for himself how much the immediate contiguity of two Railroad tracks—one on each side—will improve the location and add to its attractiveness as a public pleasure ground.

We venture the assertion, based upon a careful personal inspection of the grounds, that within the whole limits of the city, a worse location of equal area, could not be found. Nothing in the lot-broker's art can ever make that locality a fashionable quarter for private residences; no prominent street leads to it; it is reached only by an obscure, zigzag route; no omnibusses run within a mile of it, and probably never will run much closer. Should the city grow to half a million of inhabitants, the poorer classes who are driven to the inferior and cheaper localities, will cover it with their humble domicils. But Park or no Park, the wealthy or fashionable classes will never be inveigled into planting their residences in that unfashionable, out of the way locality. It was solely the inferior, hopeless character of the property that prompted the speculators to there locate a Park. Nobody would buy the grounds at their prices. The only way they could devise to pass it off their hands, was to compel the city to buy it. Beside getting ten times as much for it as it is intrinsically worth, their unsaleable adjoining prairie would be apparently increased in value until the speculators could part with it at public auction, on Peter Funk principles. But let us look a little further at the Park Act.

The tenth section of the Park act provides, that, for the payment of the damages not covered by the special assessment named in the 9th Sec., the Mayor and Common Council are authorized to raise the money by a loan, by the creation of a "Park Stock," which may bear ten per cent. interest, redeemable within fifty years. The Mayor and Common Council shall fix the value of each share of stock, and sell it for whatever sum they please, or can get.

The Twelfth Section provides that in order to pay the 10 per cent. interest on the bonds, that a tax shall be levied every year upon all the property within the South Division, in addition to all other taxes.

The 13th Section provides that, within *six months* after the report of the Commissioners has been confirmed by the Court, the city shall make provision for the payment in cash for the lands taken for the Park; and in case the same is not paid, the persons entitled thereto, *may immediately sue the city* for their respective damages!

It will be seen that no power or discretion is given to the Council or Mayor, save that to sell bonds for whatever they will fetch, and to levy taxes on the people of the South Division for the payment of the 10 per cent. interest. The speculators believe that their bill was drawn with so much care and cunning that the people are completely caught in the trap, and must stand and deliver to these highwaymen. But knaves sometimes in their eagerness for plunder over reach themselves, as we think has been done in this case.

The only made-names in the act for paying the annual interest on the Park stock, is contained in Sec. 12, which authorizes the Council to levy a tax upon the property within the *South Division*. There is no other way of raising the interest authorized. But the Constitution of the State of Illinois steps in right here, and declares, Art. 9, Sec. 5, "That such taxes must be uniform within the jurisdiction or the body imposing the same." And, that "All property within the limits of the Municipal Corporation, belonging to individuals, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law." The meaning of this language is as plain as the noses on the faces of the Park Speculators.

If the Council and Mayor issue "Chicago Park Stock" under the authority of Sec. 10, they must levy a tax on the whole city to pay the interest thereof. It is unconstitutional to assess it on one portion of the City only. The assessment must be uniform on all the property of individuals within their jurisdiction, which means, of course, the city limits. But as the Act confers no authority upon them to tax the property of the people of the North or West Divisions, no tax can be levied to pay the interest on the bonds, and consequently the Park stock itself would be perfectly worthless. It could not be sold at two cents per ream, except for wrapping paper. It makes no odds how willing the Mayor and Council may be to assess taxes, they have no power to collect a dollar, and should they attempt it, any taxpayer can have a writ of injunction placed upon their proceedings. But the conspirators may claim that under the 13th section the owners of the property taken for the Park, can sue the city, recover damages, and levy upon the public property belonging to the corporation, and sell it to satisfy their demands. But they will find it easier saying so than doing it. Before that could be permitted a special session of the Legislature could be convened, which would quickly wipe out the whole Park iniquity by blotting the act itself from the Statute book. But as the method designated to pay the interest, and eventually the bonds, is clearly unconstitutional, we have no doubt the Supreme Court would declare that the 13th section was null and void, because the object of that section was to force the Council to carry out the 12th, and when the latter fell to the ground, crushed by a blow from the Constitution, it carried down with it the 13th section.

We tell the Park speculators that they played their cards *too smart*, and have euchred themselves! That half million of money out of the people in exchange for 100 acres of swamp prairie, will not be forth coming. There is only one way left to them to get rid of that highly valuable "outside property," and that is, to take for it the special assessment which the Commissioners may lay upon the adjoining lands, according to the provisions of Sec. 9 of the act. The Supreme Court has decided that a special assessment may be levied on adjacent property adjudged to be benefitted by any public improvement, such as for paving, grading, draining or planking a street, laying out a park, &c. This is all they can take by their motion. If that compensation will not satisfy them they would do well to stop the further progress of the scheme and save an accumulation of costs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

.... It is said that during one of the late street fights, which have become so common in Washington City, a pistol ball was fired through one of the windows of the British Minister's residence.

.... A man named Townsend was killed on the railroad at Laporte, Indiana, on Monday last, by attempting to get on the cars after the train had started. His foot slipping, he fell on the track, and was mangled in a terrible manner.

.... The drovers in the West have recently held a meeting, and agreed to ship all their cattle via the New York Central Railroad; at least so says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

.... Wm. Furgeson, an employee on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was killed at Loudenville on Thursday, by the falling of an iron shaft on his head.

.... Mr. Tittman, dry goods dealer and banker at Belleville, in this State, has failed. His liabilities exceed his assets by some $45,000. It is said his failure will involve others.

.... A landlord at Central Falls wishing to get one of his tenants out, stuffed the chimney with straw to smoke her out. The result was that the woman died of suffocation.

.... I. M. Singer & Co., manufacturers of Sewing machines in the city of New York, who discharged their workmen some weeks since in consequence of the depression in business, have reemployed 100 of their men, and will probably continue them at work during the winter. The Rensselaer Iron Works will start again in about one week, and will employ 350 men. The Albany Iron Works have recommenced operation.

.... The proprietors of the Girard House, New York city, suspected something wrong, by the conduct of one of their guests, and on examining his carpet bag, a splendid set of burlar's tools was found therein. The fellow was taken to the Police Office, and gave his name as James Norris, of St. Louis. He confessed he was a professional burglar, but as there was no charge against him he was discharged, but his tools retained.

.... The New York *Commercial Advertiser* states that the London Insurance Company paid Wells, Fargo & Co., $150,000, the amount of Insurance on their specie lost in the Central America, within three hours after notification of the loss. Such promptitude is worthy of all praise.

.... About $27,000 worth of diamonds and mathematical instruments, seized by the Custom House officers while an attempt was being made to smuggle them from on board the steamer Fulton, were sold at auction on Saturday. They brought about two-thirds of the value.

.... During the excavation of a street in Evansville, Ia., a few days since, the workmen came across the remains of a cabin eighteen feet below the surface of the earth. Within the wall were found portions of an old fashioned spinning-wheel, a wooden maul, several pairs of boots and shoes, and a charred stick which the former occupants of the cabin had used to poke the fire with.

.... At Mound City, a passenger on board the steamer J. W. Cheeseman, named P. Riley, jumped overboard and was drowned. He was a well dressed man, and is supposed to have a family somewhere in this State. He took passage on board the J. W. C. at St. Louis for Coal Port, Ohio.

.... A man in Fall River, Mass., applied for aid from the city last week, and received it, who had $15 due him at the Iron Works. On applying at the counting-room of the Iron Works for his pay, the amount he received from the city was deducted and paid back to the City Treasurer. Served him right.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A suit was brought against the New York Central Railroad, by a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., in which the plaintiff claimed damages of the Railroad for injury to his property, by laying a railroad track through the street in front of it. The case came before the Supreme Court, and a verdict rendered in favor of the Railroad. An appeal was then made to the Court of Appeals which has just reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming that a public road or street can only be used for its legitimate purpose of public convenience, and the title of holders of adjoining property remains good against any such perversion from its original uses as to lay a railroad track upon it, without the consent of the owners. This decision will have the effect of almost entirely prostrating the railroad business in New York State, for no railroad company now in existence can respond in damages for the claims which, under this decision, will be made against them.

INCIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—On the night of the recent election in Baltimore, a party of the political ruffians who now rule that city with a rod of iron, attacked the residence of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on Monument Square, firing several shots into his house, breaking his windows, and also doing their best to force an entrance for the purpose of sacking and burning the house. It will be recollected that some years since, the residence of Mr. Johnson, at the same place, was sacked, his furniture destroyed, and other outrages committed by a mob, which had its origin in the failure of a Bank in Baltimore with which Mr. Johnson had some connection. He sued the city of Baltimore and it was compelled to reimburse him for his loss, amounting to some $20,000 or $30,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—According to the United States Treasurer's statement, the amount credited to the Treasury of the United States, in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers and depositories, and in the mint and branches, by returns received to the 2d inst., and the amount at that date subject to drafts, is as follows:

Amount in the different depositories	$12,082,697 15
Drafts drawn but not paid	2,626,893 39
Amount subject to draft	$9,455,803 76
Receipts from last week	744,665 39
Payments	1,640,567 15
Decrease	1,640,567 15
Drafts issued	1,626,765 60
Transfers of funds to Washington	464,800 00

ACCEPTED.—Peletiah Perit, Esq., has accepted the appointment of Police Commissioner, unanimously tendered him by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York. This appointment is popular with all parties.

Arrival of the Steamship Arabia.

DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

FALL OF DELHI.

The American Panic in England and France.

BANK FAILURES.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York, on Friday last. The papers of that city contain the details of her news, from which we cut the following interesting items:

FALL OF DELHI.

After premising that the siege batteries arrived, were speedily put in position and opened a destructive fire on the walls, which was continued until several breaches were made, the correspondent of the London *Times*, says:

On the morning of the 14th, soon after daybreak, the assault took place. The attacking columns were—as I gather from a letter that I have seen, written on the following day, by an officer of rank in the army, which, though short, is, as far as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reached Bombay—three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column, however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb, which lies outside the Lahore gate on the western side of the city, and, if it succeeded in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerian troops behaved indifferently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas, the column was repulsed. Its commanding officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, is among the wounded of the day; but on the northern side of the city all went well.

The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and spreading to the left and right occupied the "whole line of defence from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, the Moree gate and bastion, the English Church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about." The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyond that point into the denser parts of the city in the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all, the loss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded. Five officers are reported to have been slain—Tandy, of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barney, of the late 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75th. Capt. Rosse, of the Carbineers; Major Jacob, of the 1st Bengal Fusileers; and Lieut. Hemfray, 1st Punjaub Infantry, are returned as having died of wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother, of Ocker's Rifles, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the mutineers I do not observe even an estimate. It is only said that bodies of them were seen to be retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of Kootub, and also across the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former. Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from too hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side of it. Head quarters were established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to us by his name, to the natives as Secunder's. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palace, the Sellinghur, and the other strong places of the city, and the firing commenced next morning, the 15th. During the evening of that day a breach was effected in the wall of the magazine inclosure, which was held in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed the next morning by the 61st Foot, and detachments of the Beelooch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The place being now well capitalized, the guns and mortars opened upon it from the magazine inclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back at all points. Thus the Kishengunge battery, which had repulsed the Jummoo troops, were abandoned and occupied, and the guns there taken swelled the total number of the captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the further side of the river seems to have been abandoned, and at the date of the latest certain and official news—7 P. M. on the 16th—an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before daylight had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come in and received quarter, which was of course refused to every Sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Segore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last in the hope of fuller intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not have dispatched unless he had something worth sending. I must not omit by the way to mention that the Jeypore report asserts—though I do not credit it—that the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Seindia, it is moreover reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept rugitives.

HOUD CALL FOR VENGEANCE.

(From the Bombay Telegraph and Courier, Oct. 1.)

The electric telegraph has at length announced that Delhi is in our hands. The city fell on the 18th ultimo. There were four days hard fighting; consequently the carnage is great on both sides. The loss, however, is to be expected. We were fighting not against men but fiends—monsters red with crime and reeking with the blood of women and children. The enormous price which we have paid for the city's capture, clouds, for a moment, the glory of the triumph; but when the hour of exhilation has passed away the laurel will sparkle the brighter for having been moistened with a shower of tears. It is a satisfaction to know that we can now walk the streets erect, and elate with the knowledge that the massacres of Meerut and Delhi have at length been avenged. For every drop of blood which has been wantonly shed, a thousand have been exacted. The game is now entirely lost and the mutineers are at length checkmated. It is in vain for them to try to escape. There is not a rajah or chief throughout India who will not hunt them down like beats of prey. In vain will they hide themselves and rocks: "Fall on us and hide us from the vengeance of an incensed deity." "The day of his wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand?" Already, Sindiah is on the track of such as have escaped; and fifteen thousand of his men are sweeping after them like a whirlwind. As the history of the world affords us no parallel to the excesses which the mutineers have committed, so, in proportion, will be the measure of vengeance which we will demand. The streets of Delhi are red with the blood of our best and bravest. They have fallen in one of the noblest struggles which ever consecrated warfare, and it is our duty to avenge their deaths. The illustrious dead of Delhi have left behind them a glorious task to their brethren in arms throughout India; and, we are sure, right willingly will it be performed.

It will be in vain to issue proclamations telling soldiers what to do. They have fought, bled, conquered and died; and the survivors must have their own way. Let the civil functions of government at once cease; let martial law be proclaimed everywhere save in the Presidential towns; and we would guarantee that in six months not a living traitor could be found within the limits of the empire. Now is the time to strike the blow which must render our sovereignty paramount, and unless it is done effectually the same scenes will again be enacted as soon as the scorched snake gathers renewed vigor. The fall of Delhi must have damped the hopes of even the wildest and most extravagant of traitors. Men who have hitherto remained vacillating will now declare themselves. The hidden traitors of the Bombay and Madras armies will be brought to justice. Good soldiers who, for the honor of their regiments, have tolerated amongst them a traitor or two, will now at once come forward and accuse them; so that the whole army may be purged. To accomplish this it will be sufficient for commanding officers to point out the necessity which exists for removing every shade of suspicion from their regiments. There cannot be a doubt about there being traitors both in the Bombay and Madras armies; and now that all immediate danger has been removed, the sooner the work of re-organization is commenced the better. So long as Delhi remained in the hands of the mutineers it was prudent to avoid extreme measures as regards those who were not declared traitors. Now, however, that the very temple of rebellion has been destroyed, let the levin-bolt of vengeance descend upon all. The time has now come when those who are not for us must declare themselves against us. Now is the time to strike terror to the hearts of all; and we do not think our countrymen will neglect the opportunity. There are some people who know no generosity, appreciate no clemency, and understand no mercy. Of such men is the whole Moslem race composed; and if we wish to preserve India from future atrocities, we must bear this fact in mind. The noble impulses of humanity are entirely misplaced in a Mussulman, as we can, therefore, only hope that the mutineers will receive at our hands that which they can alone appreciate.

THE BELEAGUERED GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

[From the Bombay Correspondence of the London Times.]

Regarding Cawnpore and Lucknow, I am unable to give you as favorable an account as I fortnight ago I, with reason, as I thought, anticipated that I should be able to do. General Outram, you will remember, in his letter of the 2d of September, to which I referred in my last, expressed a hope that he should get over the distance between Allahabad (where he was at the time of writing) and Cawnpore by the 9th. In this hope he was, however, disappointed. Probably, after enduring so much rain, more than the ordinary difficulties embarrassed his march; and on one occasion, at least, his advance was impeded by an armed force, or his progress hindered by the necessity of chastising it. A party, estimated by its subsequent destroyer at about 300 strong, with a few guns (the number is not mentioned), crossed the Ganges from Oude, presumably for the purpose of plunder, at a point ahead of Sir James' line of march. As soon as they were heard of, Major Vincent Eyre, of old Affghan and recent Arrah celebrity, was sent on with part of his own battery, detachments of the 5th and 64th foot, and a troop of irregular horse, to attack and disperse them. On the Major's approach, the enemy hastily betook themselves to their boats, pursued by the cavalry, upon whom, when they had re-embarked, they kept up a smart fire. Even when the infantry came up and poured volley after volley into the crowded boats, the rebels still made what defense and return they could, but when the field pieces opened with grape, they threw themselves panic-stricken into the river, to perish, almost to a man, under the fire of all the arms that rained upon them from the bank. The boats were sunk and the guns with them. This was on the 10th September.

On the 15th, the head quarters of the 5th Fusileers, and the remainder of the 78th Highlanders, reached Cawnpore, and Sir James with the rest of the force, being expected on the following day, orders were given by General Havelock's force crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th; skirmishing was going on"—a message which, I must think, might have been made a little fuller and more explicit. It is possible, though I hope it is not true, that the crossing did not take place till the 19th, or it may be that on that day the operation was completed which was begun three days earlier, for the stream was running like a mill-race, and there were 24-pounders and elephants to be got over. But the word "skirmishing" inadequately, as we may fear, represents the amount of resistance encountered by his troops. Certain it is at least that the enemy were in great strength, and occupied a fortified position on the opposite bank. A few days before the 15th a small steamer, moored off Cawnpore, was sent out to cruise in the river and reconnoitre.—While so engaged she got aground. The enemy at once opened fire upon her, and turned out, as was discernable through the glasses of the officers on the other side, marching down the bank in a regular column, that betrayed their former profession, wearing their belts and pouches, though not the red uniform. The bank on the Cawnpore side being higher than the other, their proceedings were easily observed, and a few shots were thrown at them from the twenty-four pounders, but without producing any effect—indeed, without reaching across the river. Eventually, the steamer got off and returned uninjured. Meanwhile, of the imprisoned garrison of Lucknow we have heard but very little. That little, however, is all encouraging, though vague. They had undermined and blown up a house near the intrenchment, with a number of fanatics who occupied it, and then sallying out had spiked the two 18-pounder guns which the enemy had brought to bear upon them, though without doing much damage. This is the amount of provisions we hear nothing one way or other. On the whole, I may repeat that we know of nothing tending to destroy, or even materially to affect, the confident hopes, which when I last wrote were so generally entertained, not only on this side of India, but also at Cawnpore and Allahabad, that this long beleaguered city will be relieved in time to save many valuable lives and the honor of Englishmen and of the English name.

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamations have been issued by the Nena. The first is dated the 1st of July:

"As by the kindness of God and the iktal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even these 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of the Rajahs, Omrahs and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

Proclamation dated the 1st of July and issued by order of the Nena:

"As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the Emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and land owners should be as obedient to the present government as they had been to the former one; that all the government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage with the whole mind in executing the orders of government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions have been confirmed; and that they should as usual be obedient to the authorities of the government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the ears of the higher authority."

Order dated the 5th of July to the city Kotwal (Mayor) by the Nena:

"It has come to our notice that some of the city people, having heard the rumors of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their homes and going out into the districts; you are, therefore, directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city that regiments of cavalry and infantry and batteries have been dispatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futchpore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without and apprehension and engage their minds in carrying on their work."

EFFECT OF THE NEW YORK SUSPENSION.

[From the London Post, Oct. 28.]

Contrary to what might have been expected, the American advices received by the steamer *Arabia* caused very little change in the value of the funds. It is generally assumed that the "Crisis" has been reached, and that, come whatever may, it cannot be worse than that which has already occurred in the transatlantic commercial world. It is, moreover assumed that as the banks in New York and Boston have now suspended specie payments, it will stop the efflux of coin from this side, and thereby relieve this country of the inconvenience of losing any considerable portion of its metallic currency. Hence the slight effect produced by the intelligence of commercial disaster, embracing all branches of commerce, both external and internal, and extending throughout the whole of the commercial centres of the country. Later in the day the circulation of a report to the effect that Delhi had been recaptured, and that the relief of Lucknow had been accomplished, caused the market to assume a great degree of buoyancy.

But little progress could be made in the discount market until it was ascertained that no advance in the Bank rate of interest was to be made to-day, and the money market became somewhat easier in the afternoon so far as regards first class acceptances, which were discountable at a shade below the Bank rate. Some classes of paper, however, continue to be shunned, and especially any which appears to have the taint of American origin. It being felt that the wide-spread disaster which has fallen upon the commercial community of the United States must inevitably be reflected on this side.

A variety of reports have been in circulation relative to the instability of certain firms, but we believe that the actual suspension of payment is confined to one firm only in the metropolis at present. The decision of the Bank Directors not to put up the rate to 9 per cent. to-day, is undoubtedly satisfactory; but whilst they are under the governance of the present system, no certainty can be felt that that and other restrictive measures will not be resorted to for the purpose of keeping our gold. As to the hypothesis that the suspension of specie payments by the bankers of the United States will prevent the shipment of gold from this side, it may be said that it is fallacious. Gold will flow out freely whilst commodities of all kinds in the United States are so much depreciated in value as at present reported, and the fact that the banking institutions have resorted to an expedient which is only one step short of bankruptcy, as the sole mode by which affairs stand a chance of being righted, will influence the specie shipments in a scarcely perceptable degree.

It may be taken for granted that the shipments of specie from this side will be for some time to come regulated purely by the value of commodities in the United States; and whilst bargains can be made, so long will coin be sent to the United States for the purpose. Exchange operations, in many cases, offer too much risk, although the bills at 90 to 95, drawn against produce shipments, must offer a sore temptation to speculators, and doubtless will draw investments to a certain extent. The chief point for consideration, however, is, how are the difficulties which threaten to involve the commercial community here, in consequence of the position of affairs in the United States, to be avoided or mitigated?

TRADE IN FRANCE.

[Paris (Oct. 23) Correspondence of the London *Times*.]

The measures adopted by the Bank of France for arresting the exportation of gold have, as was expected, produced a certain effect upon commercial affairs which is felt the more that they are adopted at a moment so near the winter season. Nevertheless, the rate of discount at 7½ per cent., but which, with the bank commission, is really 9 and 10, is not so severely felt as short dates of commercial bills last year. Payments which were already difficult are become still more so, and the necessity of restricting credit and of ready money bargains, has retarded orders and diminished their importance. The state of trade, on the whole, is not, however, bad. The manufactories are not encumbered with goods. The manufacturers have acted for a considerable time with much prudence, and the shops are, in general, but moderately supplied, so that there is no need of apprehension on this score as to the future. The markets of Paris, Lyons, and St. Etienne can now form a proximate estimate of the extent of their losses in consequence of the commercial crisis in the United States, but some think that these losses will not be definitive, and that many of the American houses will, after some time, resume their payments.

The business done in fancy articles in Paris during the past week is generally favorable; the same cannot be said of the provinces. The fall in silk fabrics of newest fashion, and in all goods of a similar kind, intended for the American market, and which have remained unsold, is important, but insignificant in other issues. Swiss fabrics have suffered more than the Lyonese, and several failures are reported to have taken place at Zurich, and in the other Swiss towns where there are Swiss manufactories.

For the last fortnight a fall has been observable of various kinds of products, particularly on oils, sugars, and raw cotton; the prices of wines, both ordinary and fine, notwithstanding the favorable character of the last crop. For eight days past grain has kept up; there is much appearance of a further rise, but the holders of flour, as of grain, refuse to make any new concession in prices, and the consequence is that very little business was done last week in the Paris corn market. Flour was very dull on Wednesday last, and there was a rise of from 1f. 50c. to 2f. on the lowest quotation of the previous week. The price of flour for baking varies from 50f. to 52f. for choice qualities. Losses are said to have been experienced in the market during the last two months by speculators who had purchased largely in foreign corn, and who sold with much difficulty at from 20f. to 30f. the sack under first cost. It is not thought that prices will fall much lower, but as the article is abundant in the markets, few are disposed to do business to such extent, even at the present quotations.

THE REPORTED SUSPENSION OF THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

[From the North British Mail.]

It has been officially intimated at the (Glasgow) Stock Exchange, that at a meeting of the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland held to day (Wednesday), it was resolved that the register of transfers for shares sold from and after 2 o'clock this day shall be closed till further notice.

[From the North British Mail, Oct. 30.]

We have heard from authority that the leading banks in Scotland, satisfied of the perfect stability of the Western Bank, have offered the Directors of that establishment any assistance they may require in the present monetary crisis. In the meantime the Directors of the Western Bank have temporarily closed their transfer books, in order to continue to the public the full assurance which the wealthy list of their present shareholders affords.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOROUGH BANK OF LIVERPOOL.

[From the London Times, (City Article) Oct. 28.]

It transpired (says the writer) this afternoon that some difficulties in the position of the Liverpool Borough Bank had rendered an application necessary to the Bank of England against the usual course. A court of directors was summoned to consider the case, and the application was favorably entertained. The Borough Bank, will, therefore, be furnished with means to liquidate every outstanding claim; but it is understood it will be required to wind up. It was established twenty-one years ago with a capital of £300,000, and its reserve fund has lately been stated at £101,202. The number of shareholders is between 300 and 400, and with the responsibility of these parties and the assets in hand the cover for any advances that may be made to it will be ample. An impression seems to be entertained that two-thirds of its capital may yet be preserved.

RETURN OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

[From Liverpool Albion.]

One of the most singular features of the present time is that of British manufactures being returned to this country from the United States, fifty cases having been received by the City of Baltimore, and we understand from New York that further shipments would take place, so that next week we may see several tons of our own manufactures imported into Liverpool from that city, while the exports from this side are confined within the smallest possible limits. Here is the first definite check to consumption—the return of goods from a consuming to a producing market. This shows after all, that the present state of things is exceptional, but, unfortunately, on the other side of the Atlantic it is not the less disastrous on that account.

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Diamond and Enamelled, Fine Gold and Silver, of various qualities and patterns.

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Gold Bracelets, Rings, Pins, Ear-Drops, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Charms, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, Seals, Keys

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☞ Just received from Eastern Manufacturers, a large stock of Jewelry, of rich patterns, which will be offered to the trade at the lowest New York cash prices.

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I invite all admirers of articles in the line to give me a call. Don't miss the number—it is 51 South Clark street, next to the Tribune Office.

☞ All kinds of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments made and repaired. Models for Patent Rights neatly and accurately done. my13

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300 BBLS BLEACHED ELEPHANT OIL For sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO.,

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CORN SHELLERS—DOUBLE AND SINGLE, of Western manufacture, with large balance wheel. A mill made strong. On hand and for sale by

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by using "Wyckoff's Patent Boring Machine." The tube through which the chain runs is bored through solid timber 2½ inches square by from 6 to 8 feet long. Each piece being made with a socket on one end and a tenon on the other, renders it very easy for any one to constru

DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING.....NOVEMBER 17.

Cincinnati Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church North and West.

ANTI SLAVERY AGITATION.

SECOND DAY.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial of Friday.)

The Convention met at nine o'clock, yesterday morning, and was opened in due form by prayer from Rev. Mr. Lanning. The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and approved.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates, clergy and laity, were present, viz:

Onondaga (N. Y.) District—Rev. J. H. Hogan and Wm. B. G. Swift.

Genesee (N. Y.) District—Rev. O. C. Payne.

Pittsburgh (Pa) District—Rev. Wm. Collier, Rev. Wm. Reeves and Mr. J. Redman.

Muskingum (O.) District—Rev. G. Glancy, Rev. R. Andrew, Rev. J. S. Thrap, and Messrs. J. Cassel and J. Ashton.

Michigan District—Rev. R. C. Lanning.

Ohio District—Rev. A. Bassett, Rev. J. M. Flood, Rev. Joseph White, and Messrs. S. Graham and E. D. Norris.

Indiana District—Rev. G. Shipp and Mr. Wm. Smith.

Wabash District—Rev. S. W. Widney and Mr. Jas. Williams.

North Illinois District—Mr. Wm. Cullen.

South Illinois District—Rev. R. Wright.

Iowa District—Mr. J. R. Bell.

Wisconsin District—Mr. E. D. Warner.

In all, twelve Conferences represented.

"Readers will distinguish Clergymen and Laymen in the above list by the respective titles by which each are designated.

PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Reeves, from the Committee appointed on Wednesday to prepare subjects for the action of the Convention, submitted the following six propositions, all of which were referred, to several special committees.

1st. To advise upon the propriety of attending upon the next General Conference, to be held at Lynchburg, Va., next May. Committee—Messrs. Flood, Cassel and Lanning.

2d. To adopt a resolution respectfully requesting all the Annual Conferences of our Church (which have not done so) that may hold their sessions between this and the session of the General Conference to be held next May, to clothe their representatives with Conventional powers, to make such alterations in the Constitution and Books of Discipline, as in the judgment of this Convention are indispensable to our success as a Church. Committee—Messrs. Reeves, White and Smith.

3d. To draw up and matnre a memorial to be presented to said General Conference, indicating the said alterations and amendments. Committee—Messrs. Ashton, Hogan, Graham, Andrew and Bassett.

4th. To fix upon the most suitable plan of petitioning the General Conference upon the relation that Madison College should sustain toward the Northern and Western Conferences. Committee—Messrs. Norris, Payne and Shipp.

5th. To take into consideration some plan by which to secure uniformity of action in our missionary operations as a Church. Committee—Messrs Redman, Widney and Cullen.

6th. To agree upon the course we will pursue in case of a refusal of the General Conference to make the alterations referred to. Committee: Messrs. Glancey, Bass and Wright.

The Convention then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

While the Convention awaited reports of Committees, the President addressed the audience briefly upon the subject of the M. P. Church Missions. In the course of his remarks allusion was necessarily made to the church in the slaveholding States. The speaker stated that he had been reared in the South, and still cherished fond recollections of old associations, but he had experienced a revolution in his sentiments upon the subject of slavery, and therefore does not sustain the relations he formerly bore with his Southern brethren. They had declined to contribute to the support of the M. P. Missionary Society, upon the plea that their money was appropriated to the building of free soil churches in the North. He had communicated with brethren in the South by letter, and when replied to, which was not often, the tone of the responses was cold, indifferent, and sometimes haughty. He regretted the fact, but he was constrained to state it. If the West had not contributed generously to the M. P. Church enterprises, they must have failed. He was proceeding in a similar strain, when the entrance of the Committee upon the first proposition, announced its readiness to report, when he gave way, and the report was presented.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed to consider the subject of advising as to the propriety of the Representatives of the M. P. Church in the North and West, attending the General Conference which is to assemble in Lynchburg, Va., in May next, would respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions for consideration and adoption:

Whereas, We have received information satisfactory to our minds, that entire freedom of discussion upon the subject of slavery will not and cannot be enjoyed in Lynchburg, Virginia; and whereas, we do not feel under obligation to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than upon terms of entire equality; therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for the representatives of the North and West to attend the General Conference in Lynchburg, with a view to secure redress of our grievances, of which we complain, and under which we suffer.

Resolved, That nothing herein shall be construed as to imply any censure whatever upon any representatives or representatives of the North and West, who may see proper to attend the General Conference in Lynchburg, Va.

J. M. FLOOD,
ISAAC CASSEL,
P. C. LANNING.

A delegate moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Norris, of the Ohio Conference, objected, and in a speech of some ten minutes, imputed moral cowardice to the advocates of the resolutions (doing so inadvertently by making use of language the force of which he did not comprehend).

Mr. Flood delicately intimated that his brother's language expressed more than his brother designed to convey, but as the insinuation of moral cowardice had engaged the attention of the convention, he promptly vindicated his integrity, and announced his willingness to assume any responsibility his conference might enjoin upon him. Yet, in the face of palpable facts, potent to the people of the United States, he conceived it insane for people of the north to go into Virginia to attend a conference representing anti-slavery sentiments. He demanded equal and exact rights and privileges with his brethren of the south. These he could not obtain in slaveholding territory. He scorned to represent his conference with a padlock on his lips, and he would not. He had ever opposed slavery and he would not for his life be the sycophant of southern masters. He would have liberty of thought, of action, and of feeling. (Here the gavel of the Chairman put a period upon his remarks.)

Mr. Glancey intimated that he favored temperate policy. He also thought the above resolutions would clash with the third proposition, and moved to lay them on the table until after the third item came up. He likewise wished it understood that he did not recognize the power of this convention to bind him in relation to the General Conference, which he will attend. Nor would he think of asking the General Conference to redress "our" grievances. That would but widen the breach between us.

Mr. Glancey's motion to table temporarily prevailed, and the convention took a recess until nine o'clock this morning.

THIRD DAY.

The Committe to whom was referred the subject contained in the 4th item of business, as reported by a Committee appointed for that purpose, viz: to fix upon the most approved plan to petition the General Conference in regard to the Madison College, and the relation it should sustain to the Northern and Western Conferences, would respectfully submit the passage of the following:

Whereas, To a considerable extent, the patronage of the Southern portion of the Church has been drawn from said College, thereby having it in an embarrassed and precarious condition, and, whereas, the existence and usefulness of said College is endangered by the present relation it sustains to the general Church, therefore,

Resolved, That the General Conference be memorialized to set off said College, with all its interests and demands, to the Northern and Western Districts.

Resolved, That we authorize the Rev. W. Collier, and Rev. Jos. White, the officers of this Convention, as agents to carry out the proposed plan.

Resolved, That provided the General Conference shall not accede to the proposition as above, that we respectfully tender the same to the Southern Conference.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Redman, chairman of the committee on Missions submitted the following report:

That while we feel great gratification in learning that the Board of Missions had an encouraging degree of success in the Oregon mission, that mission, now having 14 ministers in Oregon and one in California, and in Iowa 175 members, and it having been self-sustaining with the single exception of Bro. Bayley's salary (and this will soon be no exception), yet we regret that for want of means the Board has not been able to do more, especially in reference to foreign missions, and still it is some consolation to us here in the North and West to know, that contributions from churches represented in this Convention, have for several years past chiefly sustained the Oregon mission.

Resolved, That with the view of extending our missionary operations, we recommend that the Board connect their operations in foreign fields with the American Missionary Association, especially should the Board conclude on a mission to Africa.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our influence to sustain the Board in keeping up missions already commenced, or that in their wisdom they may see proper to commence, having entire confidence in their experience and wisdom.

Mr. Cheney wished to hear from the Chair the reasons for un ting with the American Missionary Association.

Rev. Mr. Collier remarked that in New York was a Board styled the "American Missionary Association," established on anti-slavery principles. This Board operates extensively, but directs its operations principally to Africa. It offers many facilities which a single Board could not enjoy, and by uniting with it, we can still retain our distinctive character as members of the M. P. Church. Under our Book of Discipline it will be impossible for us to operate there. The speaker thought it imperative on him to make the statement that, as a being accountable to God, and under obligations to his fellow men, he felt bound to remove all obstructions and be free to go everywhere and preach the gospel to men of *all* colors as well as white.

[We would here state, for the information of our readers, that the difficulty complained of as lying in the way of missionary operations in Africa, arises from Sections 1 and 2 of Art. XII of the Constitution, respecting suffrage and eligibility to office.] They are as follows:

SEC. 1. Every minister and preacher, and every *white* lay member, in full communion and fellowship, having attained to the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote in all cases.

SEC. 2. Every minister and preacher and every *white* lay member in full communion and fellowship, having attained to the age of 25 years, and having been in full membership, shall be eligible to act as a representative to the General Conference.

From the above limitation of suffrage and eligibility to those of a white color only, the organization of churches, exercising ecclesiastical powers and privileges in Africa, will be seen to be impossible.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

Mr. Whitney asked leave to submit the following document to the Convention:

Whereas, One of the chief objects of our assembling as a Convention, was to consult together as to the best plan to be pursued in the present crisis, particularly in reference to attending the Lynchburg General Conference, and framing in a general conference connection with slaveholding churches; and whereas, some of the delegates come here instructed and pledged not to take action here against attending said General Conference, while others come forbidden to go to Lynchburg, and others yet free to take such a course as the majority of this Convention, after due consultation, may decide on; therefore

Resolved, That, although from the tone of writers from the South, and of the Southern organs, we almost despair of anything like free discussion on the slavery question in that Conference, or of obtaining any action or concessions that would relieve our consciences and save our churches, yet with a view of doing our very uttermost to leave the Southern churches without reasonable complaint.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to endeavor to influence the action of delegates elected by their Conferences, and instructed by them, even by advisory action, to go or not to go to said General Conference.

Resolved, That we appoint a special delegation to attend said General Conference, bearing a memorial from us as representatives of the Northern and Western churches, setting forth our grievances and demanding redress.

Resolved, Should our demands be denied, and our grievances not be redressed, then we will meet in Convention after General Conference, and take such steps as may be necessary to relieve ourselves of those grievances, satisfy our consciences, and save our Churches.

The resolutions were divided and referred to the Committees on Memorial, and the policy of the Northern and Western Conferences.

Mr. Ashton, from the Committee on Memorial, submitted the following

MEMORIAL.

The Convention of representatives of the Northern and Western Conferences, assembled in Cincinnati, in the fear of Almighty God, set forth respectfully to the General Conference of the M. P. Church the following Declaration and Memorial:

It would be our preference and earnest desire to perpetuate our union with the General Conference Association, in which we have heretofore felt a common interest, and the thought of a severance thereof is truly painful to us.—But we must, in Christian frankness, state that there are insuperable impediments to a continuance of this union—that it involves our respective districts in serious embarrassments, some of which we will hereafter briefly state.

We devoutly respect the injunction contained in one of the elementary principles of our Constitution, that it is the duty of all ministers and members of the Church to maintain godliness, and to oppose all moral evil. Now it is the clear conviction, long since and repeatedly expressed by all our annual Conferences, that the traffic in, and voluntary holding of slaves, does conflict with the rights of humanity, and with the morality of the Holy Scriptures. Hence we regard it the bounden duty as well as the constitutional right of all ministers and members of the M. P. Church to oppose the practices alluded to. But it has ever been a source of grief and mortification to us, that in the entire southern section of the M. P. Church slave holding and slave-trading are constitutionally practiced without rebuke.

We have, for a series of years, again and again in our respective annual Conferences, expressed to our Southern brethren our kind remonstrance against the continuance of these practices, entreating them to put away forever this sin, and relieve us of a humiliating reproach. But our expostulations have ever been deemed not only unacceptable, but highly offensive, to our slave-holding brethren. All prospect and hope of their regarding our appeals have well nigh fled.—They seem more and more fixed in their purpose to sustain and perpetuate in the Church what we are constrained to deem a moral wrong. Hence we have a difficulty. Hence our cause has been impeded in many sections of our work. On account of this we have sustained extensive losses in our ministry and in our membership. On account of this the minds and consciences of thousands of our people are ill at ease, and they cannot be satisfied to continue our ecclesiastical union with the slaveholding section of the M. P. Church, unless the offence complained of be removed. We are threatened with extensive disruptions and falling off from the ranks, unless we are relieved and freed from what many deem a criminal complicity with a declared moral evil of the highest grade.

We would not make ourselves further offensive to our Southern brethren by reiterating appeals, which have heretofore been deemed ungrateful, if not insulting to their feelings, much less would be so unreasonable as to make demands of the General Conference, which it is out of the power of that body to grant. But we will here state a few modifications of the Constitution and Discipline, which we deem indispensible to our success as a Church in the Districts which we represent.

1. The word "white" should be struck from the Constitution, Art. XII. Secs. 1 and 2, as establishing an invidious distinction, not in accordance with the principles of the Gospel of Him, who made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth.

2. The third item and annexed proviso embraced in the 4th Sec. of Art. VII, should be struck from the Constitution, because it is understood and used to protect ministers and members of the Church in the practice of slave holding and slave trading.

3. A clause should be inserted, specifically setting forth that the practices of voluntary slave holding and slave trading, will be henceforth a barrier to membership of the M. P. Church.

This Convention is aware that the General Conference has not constitutional authority to modify the Constitution, but upon recommendation of two-thirds of the Annual Conferences. But General Conferences heretofore have deemed it within their prerogative to adopt recommendations for the subsequent action of the Annual Conferences. It therefore it shall be the pleasure of the General Conference of 1858, during its session, to recommend the Annual Conferences to adopt such action as above, in removing the objections and difficulties from which we so seriously suffer, and without the removal of which we deem it impossible for us to enjoy success, then in such case we will consent to await the action of the Annual Conferences thereupon. But if this General Conference should not see good to adopt the action necessary to remove our difficulties, we cannot conscientiously consent to a further continuance of our ecclesiastical connection.

We wish to inflict no unkind reproaches upon our Southern brethren. Nor would we assume to be the judge of our neighbor. But we have calmly presented, in a brief manner, the embarrassments of our position, as connected with the slave-holding portion of the Church, and the action which would be necessary to obviate difficulties.

Praying that the great Head of the Church may enlighten and influence our minds, and dispose your deliberations to the advancement of His glory, we remain yours sincerely.

The memorial was adopted and the Convention adjourned.

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GREAT SALE OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Wyse Succession Selling Chickering & Son's and Leighton & Bradbury's

PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, —ON—

Tuesday Morning, October 18th,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

for cash or to sell at time low figures until Nov. 15th.

To whom with or buy I AM SO LOW, we would say, its and up to the Auction and bid on poor instruments for you can do better, and get a first class instrument WARRANTED.

HIGGINS BROTHERS,
64 RANDOLPH STREET.

PIANOS.—A FINE SELECTION OF PIANOS, from the best Houses in New York and Albany, for sale by the Subscriber.

KIMBEL & FREDRICK,
No. 58 South Clark street.

A competent person for tuning and repairing will always be found at the above place. oct 3m,s&w

TRUNKS, —AT— Greatly Reduced Prices, —AT— No. 219 South Clark Street.

W. & G. S. WRIGHT,

Having purchased the entire stock of the former tenants of the Money Market, are now offering their splendid assortment of

TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS,

AT PRICES

Below those of Limited Oil.

IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS to you and sample rooms, call at

69 & 220 CLARK STREET,

And get the Proper Hard Times!

CHEAP OIL.

I AM IN DAILY RECEIPT OF LARGE quantities of Oil, which I am now selling at 45 cents per gallon, in casks and bbls.

F. SCAMMON,
Cor. Lake and Wells sts.

SPERM, MACHINE OIL, FOR SALE BY DAY, ELLIS, PAIGE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street.

BEAR OIL.

Bear Oil, in casks and bbls

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

JOB PRINTING!

JOB PRINTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE, in beautiful style and at the lowest rates. Apply at the TRIBUNE JOB ROOMS, No. 51 Clark street.

Remember the place, and don't forget to send in your orders. oc15-4w

MONEY TO LOAN.—$6,000 TO LOAN upon good securities having from three to six months to run. None but those having first class securities need apply. Address "L. P. D., Tribune Office," giving real name and address. no17-3t*

CONCERT AND LAGER BEER SALOON,

NO. 151 RANDOLPH STREET, OPPOSITE the Court House. Lewis Drucker, Proprietor. ... Valger, Manager; E. Wallace, the celebrated English Comic Performer; Lewis Drucker, the Humorist in German; Prof. O. Prior, the celebrated Pianist; Mons. Ferrer, the renowned Flutist; G. Walker, the highly accomplished Cornet Performer; G. Smith, the unsurpassable Ballad Singer; Signor Briandont, the Vocalist in Heroic Songs; D. McDonald, the prodigy on the Whistle. Grand Concert every evening. Entrance free. no17-1y.f95

For Saginaw.

THE SCHOONER T. P. HANDY WILL leave our dock, foot of La Salle street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., for the above named port. For freight apply on board, or at our office. HINCKLEY & VILAS, no17-3t* 184 South Water st.

To Yankees at the West.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

BY SAMUEL BOWLES & CO.

Published Every Friday for $1.50 a Year

This Journal has won a national reputation for its excellence as a general Family Newspaper, and its high Political and Literary character. Published in the heart of New England, on a larger sheet and with a greater amount of matter than the Boston weeklies; with a day's later news than the New York and Boston weeklies of the same date; representing more faithfully than these journals can, or profess to do, the distinguishing principles of New England, in morals, politics and religion; and made up with especial reference to the tastes and wants of New England families, whether settled in their original homes, or transplanted to distant portions of the Union—the REPUBLICAN presents more attractive features for a general circulation than any other New England paper.

It is the only newspaper in New England published on a large quarto sheet—eight pages of six columns—like the New York Tribune and Times. It contains, each week, full Summaries of the Local News of New England—A Review of the Markets and Monetary Affairs—A Summary of Religious Intelligence—A letter from Boston, by one of the most brilliant writers connected with the Press—An Agricultural Column—Editorials on the Various topics of the Week—Original and Selected Tales, Poetry, Miscellany, &c.; in all, over forty solid columns of Reading in each number.

The REPUBLICAN is under the editorial charge of Samuel Bowles, with whom are associated Dr. J. G. Holland, author of the "History of Western Massachusetts" and "The Bay Path," and several other experienced writers.

TERMS—One copy, eight months, $1; one year, $1.50; sixteen months, $2. Two copies, one year, $3; eight copies $10; and 20 copies, $20; with one copy extra to the getter up of the club in either of the two last cases. Bank bills current in the capital of any State received at par. Address, SAMUEL BOWLES & COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

Any journal copying this advertisement once before January 1, 1858, and sending a copy, marked as above, shall receive the Republican for 1858, without exchange. no17-1td&w;f97

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAVING BEEN made in the payment of five promissory notes made by Andrew Chapman, four for the sum of three hundred dollars each, and one for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, together with the interest as specified in said notes, dated May first, A. D. 1856; two of said notes for three hundred dollars each due six months after date, and one of one hundred and twenty dollars due six months after date, and two of three hundred dollars each due eighteen months after date, payable to Edwin T. Hunt or order and assigned by him, secured by a deed of trust from said Andrew Chapman and Susan Chapman, his wife, to me, of even date with said notes, and recorded in the Recorder's office of De Kalb county, in the State of Illinois, in Book eight (8) of Mortgages, on pages 562, 563 and 564. I, the undersigned, as Trustee named in the said deed, and by virtue of the powers therein contained, shall, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1857, at ten o'clock in the morning, on application of the legal holders of said promissory notes, sell by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the south door of the Court House in the town of Sycamore, the following described property, being the same premises conveyed by said deed of trust to me, to wit: The south half of the south-east quarter of section eight (8), and the south half of the south-west quarter of Section four (4), and north half of the south-west quarter of section nine (9), all in Township forty-one (41), north Range three (3), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing three hundred and twenty acres, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Andrew Chapman and Susan Chapman, his wife, therein.

Sycamore, November 17th, 1857. WILLIAM J. HUNT, Trustee as aforesaid. no17-td*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain note made by Joseph Mirghan to Blackburn & Co., for $1,250, dated the 20th day of March, 1857, due six months after date, with interest at ten per cent., after due, secured by a trust deed of even date therewith, made by said Mirghan and Ellen, his wife, to the undersigned, Michael Andrew Rorke, recorded in Book 130 of Deeds, on page 155, in the Recorder's office of said county, conveying the lands hereinafter described in trust and with power to sell the same in case of such default. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, will, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 23d day of November instant, at the hour of 10 A. M., the premises therein described, as follows, viz: The Lots No. three (3) and four (4), in Block fifty-three (53), in the School section Addition to Chicago, in Cook county, Illinois, with the appurtenances; such sale, however, will be made subject to a certain other trust deed dated the 20th January, 1857, recorded same day in Book 123 of Deeds, on page 475, conveying the same premises to me in trust for said Blackburn & Co., to secure the payment of $1,300, and made by said Mirghan and his wife, the lien whereof is not to be prejudiced by such sale, but to remain in full force.

Dated November 17th, 1857. M. A. RORKE, Trustee.
W. T. Burgess, Att'y. n 17-td;f100

Amusements.

North's National Theatre.

Levi J. North ... Manager & Proprietor

Re-engagement for Six Nights only of the World-Renowned Keller Troupe and KELLER'S YOUNG AMERICAN BALLET CORPS. Also the Beautiful Danseuse, M'lle Christine.

Tuesday Evening ... Nov. 17, 1857
Will be performed
LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Entire new Tableaux, arranged expressly for the piece.
NEW DIVERTISEMENT, By Keller's Young American Ballet Corps.
The new Ballet of FANTASIE ORIENTALE.
Dancing ... By M'lle Christine.
Concluding with GLORY OF CALIFORNIA.

Prices of Admittance—Box 50 cts; Lower Private Box $6; Upper Private Box $5; Single seats in Private Box 75 cts. Children under 10 years of age, with their parents, 25 cts. Orchestra Chairs 75 cts; Family circle 25 cts, and no half price.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Improper characters not admitted. my1

McVICKER'S New Chicago Theatre.

MADISON, BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN STS, CHICAGO.
Proprietor and Manager ... J. H. McVICKER.
Assistant Manager ... F. HARRINGTON
ENGAGEMENT OF MISS ELIZA LOGAN.
Tuesday Evening ... Nov. 17th, 1857
Performance will commence with GUY MANNERING.
Meg Merrilies ... Miss E Logan
Dandie Dinmont ... Mr Perry
Dominie Sampson ... Mr McVicker
Overture ... Orchestra
To conclude with NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.
Lieut Kingston ... Mr H A Perry
Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Parquette ... Fifty cents.
Second Circle ... Twenty-five cents.
no6
NOTICE.—Parmelee & Co.'s omnibuses will leave this Theatre every evening after the performance, for the Bull's Head and Cottage Grove.

ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES, BEFORE THE Young Men's Association.

THE COURSE WILL CONSIST OF TWELVE LECTURES, to be delivered by the following gentlemen:
Rev. DUDLEY A TYNG, Philadelphia. Subject—Politics and Politicians.
Rev. A. L. STONE Boston.
GEO. VANDENHOFF, Esq., Boston. Subject—Discourse on Poetry, with Readings.
Dr. I. I. HAYES, Philadelphia. Subject—Access to the North Pole by Kane's Sea.
B. P. SHILLABER, Esq., (Mrs. Partington) Boston.
HORACE GREELEY, N. Y.
Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati. Four Lectures. Subject: 1—Revelations of the Telescope. 2—The Organization of the Universe. 3—Is the Architect of the Material Heavens, the Jehovah of the Hebrew Scriptures. 4—Critical Examination of some of the Allusions to Astronomical Truth in the Bible.
Prof. EDWARD L. YOUMANS, New York. Subject—Chemistry of the Sunbeam.
Rev. T. STARR KING, Boston.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston.
CHARLES MACKAY, of the London Illustrated News, has been invited, and is expected to lecture during the Course.

The opening Lecture of the annual Course will be delivered by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia (Subject—Politics and Politicians), on Thursday evening, Nov. 19th, at 7¼ o'clock P. M., in Metropolitan Hall.

Tickets for the Course may be procured of the Librarian at the Association Rooms, at Wells' Shoe Store, Carnes & Wilson's and S. C. Griggs & Co.'s Book Store, and of any member of the Executive Committee, at the following prices:
Members' Season Tickets, admitting a gentleman & lady, $2.
Non-Mem. " " " $3.
Members' " " one person, $1.
Non-Mem. " " " $2.50.
Admission to Single Lecture ... 25c.
Tickets for Single Lectures will be sold at the door and at Wells' Shoe Store.
CHARLES A. DUPEE, HENRY HOWLAND, A. S. CHADBOURNE, Lecture Committee. no16-1w;f95

Grand Civic & Military Ball.

THE N. G. CADETS WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND ANNUAL BALL AT LIGHT GUARD HALL, On Wednesday Evening, Nov. 18th, 1857.
MUSIC BY LIGHT GUARD BAND.
Tickets $3, Carriages included.
Officers of the Evening—CAPT. S. W. STRYKER.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Lieut. W. B. Smith, Ord. Serg't J. R. Scott, G. L. Sanburn, Private D. O. Floyd, Paymaster F. W. Roth, A. W. Weber.
Carriages in attendance at 7½ o'clock.
LIST AT MACK & DOYLE'S.
N. B.—Military are requested to appear in Uniform. no17-2t-f88

PURE WINES, BRANDIES, ALE, PORTER AND OLD BOURBON WHISKEY—constantly on hand for medical use. A complete and select stock of Sherry, Port, Madeira; sparkling, sweet and dry Catawba Wines; Catawba Brandy, &c. Also, a very superior lot of Claret Wines, just received. FENTON, FISHER & CO., Druggists, jy10 94 Lake street, corner Dearborn.

Sales by Auction.

AUCTION SALE Of New and Elegant Furniture.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, AT 10 A. M.,
WE WILL SELL, AT OUR SALES ROOM, No. 18 Dearborn street, a large and beautiful stock of **Furniture,** Consisting in part of Rosewood, Mahogany and Enamelled Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Bureaus, Book Cases, Centre Tables, Marble Top do., Card do., Extension do., Sofas, Hat Stands, &c., &c., &c. JENKINS & PARSONS, no17-2t;f99 Auctioneers

TO THE LADIES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, AT AUCTION.
INCLUDING GAITERS, POLKA BOOTEES, JENNY LIND, &c., &c.—The subscriber will close out the balance of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES at Public Auction, commencing
Wednesday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.,
and be continued every afternoon and evening until the entire stock is disposed of. The Ladies are particularly invited to attend the afternoon sale. Sale positive.
GEO. E. CONGDON, 54 Clark st., sign of the Checkered Boots.
JENKINS & PARSONS, Auctioneers. no17-1w;f98

THE GREAT FIRE!

WHICH OCCURRED ON THE MORNING of the 19th of October, completely destroyed our **Book Establishment,** Together with the greater portion of our SPLENDID STOCK.

Through the kindness of our friends, we saved a large amount of property, most of which is too much damaged to place in our NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, Which will be opened to the public early in December.

In order to give our friends who have so liberally patronized us during the past six years an opportunity of replenishing their libraries at "PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES," And to commence business with an ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK, we will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION, At our present location, **No. 16 La Salle Street,** Opposite the Custom House, the largest stock of BOOKS ever offered in this city, consisting of

LAW BOOKS, MEDICAL BOOKS, HISTORICAL WORKS, POETICAL WORKS, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, FANCY ARTICLES, LADIES' RETICULES, DRESSING CASES, PORTE MONNAIES, &c.

This sale will commence on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, November 10th, and be continued every afternoon and evening, until the whole stock is disposed of. The afternoon sales are for the especial benefit of the Ladies of Chicago.

During this sale the credit list will be suspended, and all parties are requested to call for their purchases on the morning succeeding each sale, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

Sale commences on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, and will be continued each day until further notice.
D. B. COOKE & CO., Opposite the Custom House.
JENKINS & PARSONS, Auctioneers, 18 Dearborn st.

AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17th AT 10 O'CLOCK, at the House NO. 52 BUFFALO STREET, the following Furniture, belonging to a gentleman declining Housekeeping, consisting of One 7 octave Rosewood Piano Forte; 1 Mahogany Sofa; 2 Mahogany Tete a Tetes; 2 Mahogany Divans; 2 Mahogany Rockers; 1 Mahogany Card Table; 1 Mahogany Centre Table; 1 Mahogany Easy Chair; 12 Mahogany Parlor Chairs; 1 Mahogany Dressing Bureau; 1 Elegant Enamelled Chamber Sett, Marble Tops; 1 Brussels Carpet; 1 Ingrain Carpet; 1 Three Ply Carpet; 1 Stair Carpet; 1 Oil Cloth; 1 Marble Top Washstand; 1 Black Walnut Bedstead; 1 Cherry Bedstead; 1 Washstand; 1 Hat-rack; 1 Table; 1 Hat Rack; 8 Cane-seat Dining Chairs; Beds, Bedding, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor, Kitchen and Dining-room Stoves, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c. To be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms Cash. JAMES A. MARSHALL, no14 5t-491 Auctioneer.

GRUBB & GILBERT.

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, 164 Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, have large and commodious rooms for the sale of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, and Merchandise of every description. Will also attend to Buying and Selling Real Estate. Strict attention given to out-door Sales, and advances made. mh9-1y

DAVID RUNNION. LOUIS R. KELLEY.
RUNNION & KELLEY,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 83 Dearborn street, two doors south of the Tremont House, Chicago. For the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, and Merchandise generally.

Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate, Renting of Houses, &c. All business matters strictly confidential. Cash Advances on all Saleable Goods.

REFERENCES:
G H & L Laflin, 35 South Water street, Chicago.
Stacey & Thomas, 201 & 203 S Water st, "
Ewing, Briggs & Co., 16 River street, "
Davis, Moore & Co., 178 Water st, "
N P Iglehart & Co, Land Agts, 56 Lasalle st "
Gage, Bro & Drake, Tremont House, "
C J Lilley, 103 Lake street, "
John McCormick, 145 Lake street, "
Horatio N Heald, Metropolitan Building, "
Lewis & Loomis, 53 Dearborn street, "
Chas M Culbertson, 55 Dearborn street, "
E M Wells, 95 Dearborn street, "
Reynolds, Hatches & Pearce, Lafayette, Ind. no10-1y

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants.
NO. 76 DEARBORN STREET, A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO the sale of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Piano Fortes, and all kinds of merchandize.
Auction Sales every day. oc2

DANIEL HEATON. ARTHUR HUSSEY.
Heaton, Hussey & Co.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Real Estate Agents, for the Sale of Merchandise, Stocks, Vessels, Cargoes, Furniture, Houses, Lots, Lands, &c., No. 95 Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago.
Out door Sales attended to. ap1

C. H. MERRY. E. S. HARRIS. J. M. HARRIS.
CHARLES H. MERRY.
AUCTION FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 1 and 2 Shatsawa Avenue, terminus of Illinois Central Railroad, Dunleith, Ill. Agents for the St. Louis, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and St. Paul Steam Packets, Merchants' Despatch, and Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Goods forwarded promptly by railroad south and east. mh28-1m-100

JOHN RANKIN,
General Auction and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Cigars, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches, Gold Jewelry, etc.
161 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. (Third Door East of the Briggs House.)
Particular attention given to Out-door Sales. Liberal advances made. n29

Wood & Coal.

Wood! Wood!!

200 CORDS LAKE ERIE HICKORY WOOD, for sale by PRICE, MORRIS & CO., oc23-1m;f71 No. 91 North Water st.

Coal! Coal!!

SCREENED AND FREE FROM DUST. Buy your coal where you can get it cheap.
The undersigned have the best varieties of Lehigh, White and Red Ash, Anthracite, Erie, Briar Hill and other coals to be found in this city. Our White and Red Ash coals are acknowledged to be far superior to any other ever before brought to this market. They burn freely without leaving any clinker, and are very durable. They will last one quarter longer than Lackawana or any other Anthracite or Hard coal sold in this market. Give them a trial and you will be convinced of the fact.
Orders left at the following places will be promptly executed:
JEWETT & ROOT, 71 Lake street,
WM. J. DAVIS, 112 Dearborn street,
and at our yard, foot of North Market st., above Wells st. Bridge. BELLAMY, MEEKER & CO. oc26-1m;f50

South Side Wood and Coal Agency,
212 CLARK ST., CORNER ADAMS.
BEECH, MAPLE, HICKORY AND OAK WOOD, long, or sawed and split. Erie, Briar Hill, Illinois, Lackawana and other COAL. For sale at the above Agency, and delivered promptly to all parts of the city. 212 CLARK STREET, jy20-6m,is.x45 Corner of Adams.

Coal! Coal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that they are now receiving, and will keep constantly on hand, all of the different qualities of OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA COAL, suitable for this market. Among others, we would call attention to the following well known varieties of Bituminous Coal, viz: Briar Hill, Chippewa (best quality), Tallmadge, and Newcastle. Also, all of the various kinds of Anthracite Coal, suitable for Foundry and Domestic purposes; and Blossburg, for Blacksmiths' use, constantly on hand.

Having superior facilities for obtaining the above varieties of Coal (mining most of them ourselves), we can and will sell as cheap as the cheapest; and by strict and prompt attention to business, hope to merit a fair share of patronage.

Orders left at Crawford & Sackett's Iron Store, No. 2 South Wells street, will meet with prompt attention; or at the Yard adjoining Sanford, Hall & Co.'s Warehouse, corner Clark and North Water streets; also at Yard, No. 1 Canal street, West Side, formerly occupied by Crawford & Sackett.

N. B.—We have at all times, Cargoes of the different qualities of Coal mentioned above, for sale at the lowest market price. PRICE, MORRIS & CO., Corner Clark and North Water streets, my27 Chicago, Ill.

Sheffield Coal.

DAILY ARRIVAL OF 100 TONS.—THIS coal will compare favorably with the best coals in the market. Professors Porter and Silliman, of Yale College, in their analysis, state as follows:

Your coal is of superior quality for the production of steam. We have used the coal in an open grate for several days, and find it perfectly adapted for that use. It burns to a comparatively small quantity of ashes, without producing clinker, &c., &c.

Extract from another analysis: We find your coal even superior to that of the famous Briar Hill in matter of gas and coke.

Our sales, which exceed at the present time by far that of any other yard in the city, prove conclusively that the SHEFFIELD COAL is only to be known to be appreciated.

Among the many advantages arising to the purchaser, the following may be enumerated:

1st. The coal is one of the best in the market. Our daily increasing sales prove this fact; analysis proves it. The following may be enumerated among the recommendations received from time to time from some of the most extensive manufacturers in the city:

We have for some time past been using the Sheffield Coal at our works for the purpose of producing steam. Considering the difference in price between it and other coals in the market, we give the Sheffield Coal the decided preference. (Signed)
H. P. Moses, Iron Works,
Hamilton Brooks & Co., Manufacturers,
Thomas George & Co., Do.
Frederick Hess, Chicago Iron Works.

1st. From some of the most extensive Hotels in the city, the proprietors state as follows:

We are using the Sheffield Coal in our houses. We find it requires less to burn, producing comparatively little ash. Repeated trial has satisfied us that it will compare favorably with the best Coals in the city. Considering the difference in price, we consider it decidedly the cheapest Coal in the market. Signed,
Dodge & Langley, Sherman House,
Stevens & Willard, Matteson House,
A. J. Sibel, Stanwix Hall.

2d. The coal is always dry, and in good condition. At a heavy cost we have erected a mammoth building capable of holding 3000 to 5000 tons of coal. This covering completely protects our coal from rain and the effects of the atmosphere.

3d. The coal is carefully screened before delivery. This fact alone makes a difference of at least fifty cents per ton in favor of our consumers.

This Coal is used extensively in Chicago, by Brick and Lime manufacturers, and is found especially adapted to that purpose.

For information in this line, we would refer to one of the largest Brick manufacturers in the city ...
H. S. BROOKS, Agent, Sheffield Coal Yard, Clark st., near Taylor.

Wanted.

INFORMATION WANTED.—SHOULD this meet the eye of Sarah Ann Ellis, wife of Charles Bowen, married July 9th, 1856, by Andrew Akins, Esq., and she desires her father-in-law's, Zelva Bowen, Esq., assistance, she will please go to Ira S. Bowen's, at Harlem Station, Ill., on the Galena & Chicago Union R. R., who is overseer of the machine shop at that place. no16-2t;1w

WANTED.—THE NOTES OF SOLVENT Banks of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and Uncurrent Money, purchased by C. H. BECKWITH, oc17-1m;f27 78 Randolph st.

Board and Boarding.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at 170 North Clark street, corner of Erie. no11-2w*

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, or two gentlemen can find a pleasant front room, clothes-press, and bed-room, if required, with board in a private family, at 323 South Clark street. no16:3t*

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH bed room attached, for a gentleman and lady, pleasant rooms for single gentlemen, with board; also day boarders can be accommodated at 2 & 4 Franklin st. oc24-1m;f82

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with board, and also day board, can be had at 51 Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water sts. oc22-1m*

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN & LADY, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant private board at No. 43 Michigan street, corner of Rush. oc15-1m*

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, an unfurnished parlor and bedroom, on the second floor. Location, North Division, east of Clark street. Terms moderate. Address box 457. no16-4t

TO RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Four new Brick Dwellings and Fire Proof Stables. Inquire of ABBOTT & KINGMAN, no12-2w;f75 500 Clark street.

TO RENT—A NEW SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE, with eleven rooms, situated on Carpenter street, between Owen and Fourth sts., West Division. Apply on the premises. no10-1w*

TO RENT—STORE HOUSE AND WHARF Nos. 214 and 216 South Water street, now occupied by W. W. & R. M. Mitchell. Possession given Dec. 8th, 1857. Apply to JAMES M. HILL, No. 1 Marine Bank Building. oc23-3w;f8

TO RENT.—OFFICES IN BUILDING 81 & 83 South Water street, corner of State. au5-6m;a38

TO RENT—THREE STORES, 80 FEET deep, on Clark street, between Adams and Quincy. Also, three Dwellings on Adams street and on Quincy st. Apply to GEO. A. MEECH, 81 Clark st.

WHARF LOT TO RENT, SOUTH AND adjoining the Burlington R. R. depot grounds, on Lumber street, Westside. Apply to HENRY McAULEY fe19-tf;c75 19 South Wells street.

SECOND CLASS HOTEL TO RENT. Nos. 2? and 202 Kinzie street, Chicago—to a good landlord that can give good reference. The house contains two parlors 20 feet square; dining room 30x? feet and 34 good sized sleeping rooms. It will be well finished. Enquire of J. TEAR, 200 Kinzie street.

FOR RENT.—A TWO STORY BRICK store, No. 53 Randolph street. Enquire at C. & S. H. Haven's office, on the premises. mar26-tf,o6

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VALUABLE ROSEWOOD PIANO, at a bargain, for which the owner would take board in a genteel family in part payment. Will receive any proposals addressed to Box 2780. no6-2w*

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, ON FAVORable terms, two elegant three story English Basement Brick and Stone Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, in West Division. They will be completed about the 1st of November, and will contain all the modern improvements of first class houses; are situated on high ground, on Market street, between Washington and Madison streets, where the atmosphere is pure and healthful. In the vicinity are good schools and churches. Omnibuses pass every 20 minutes. For particulars, apply, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at Room No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street, or at Room No. 4 Young Men's Association Building, 96 Washington st. oc13-2m*

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, in perfect order, at 22 South Clark st. au24-tf;b12

General Notices.

FOUND.—ON MONROE STREET, A VICTORINE, which the owner can have by applying at 477 State street, proving property, &c. no16:3t*

OLD SETTLER'S SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of this society, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be holden on Tuesday, the 17th of November inst., at 7½ P.M., at the office of John H. Kinzie, Esq., in Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets, in the city of Chicago.
JOHN H. KINZIE, Pres't. GEO. T. PEARSON, Sec.
Chicago, Nov. 14, 1857. no16:2t;f93

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM.—A SPECIAL class will be formed at 5 o'clock P.M., for the accommodation of those who cannot make it convenient to attend at the regular class hour (8 o'clock) in the evening.
no6-2t* H. G. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

D. E. SHAW WILL OPEN HIS NEW HALL on South Clark street, No. 172, between Madison and Monroe, Friday evening, Nov. 13th, at 7 o'clock. Dancing from 8 to 12. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to take lessons or join the Assemblies, will please call and make known their wants; or classes will be formed for Monday, Friday and Saturday; juvenile and young ladies, from 2 to 6 P. M. Saturdays. For further particulars, inquire at the Hall Fridays and Saturdays. no12-1w;f74

ANY PERSONS REQUIRING LONG OR short storage, can find the same at very low rates (no insurance required) at the Illinois Central Freight Depot, up stairs, and where merchandize of all descriptions, household furniture, &c., &c., is for sale at all times. No extra charge for selling property stored with us.
MAGILL & PICKERING, no12-1m;f73 Up stairs in Ill. Central Freight Depot.

MRS. B. FOOT, OPERATEURESS, NO. 219 Lake street, between Wells and Franklin street, begs to recommend herself to the inhabitants of Chicago for painless operations of Corns, Bunions, Nails, Warts, Swollen Joints, etc. Mrs. F. has constantly on hand plaster for Corns and for Scrofulous Sores, Ague salve and Eye-water. Also Frost Salve, which removes any Sores or Wounds caused by Frost, after very few applications.
Mrs. F. begs to call the particular attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to her Hair Dye, which can be applied to give hair either a beautiful black or brown color and if once or twice used, it will always remain good.
Mrs. F. also offers her aromatised Wash-water for cleaning the skin. no14-3m-f90.

THE GREAT SECRET REVEALED.—The undersigned has, after a great expense, procured a receipt for CURLING THE HAIR, causing it to wave and curl about the head in the most beautiful manner and making it to remain so for life. The receipt will be sent to any one inclosing one dollar in a letter addressed to "Dr. A. FRANTZ, Monroe, Wis." no13-1w*

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS.—WE have just left with us for sale, or to exchange for Goods—such as Dry Goods, Hardware, Drugs, Jewelry, Clothing, &c.—a large quantity of excellent Farming Lands, situated in the southern part of Wisconsin and in Minnesota and Iowa. These lands will be sold or exchanged for goods, at less than their cash value. They are in an old settled part of the State, and are near railroads which are in operation. Inquire of CLARKE & THOMAS, No. 76 Dearborn street, where plats may be seen; or address by letter, Box 1211, Chicago, Ill. (Communications strictly private.) no13-1w,f86

REMOVED.—E. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Handles, &c., has removed to 370 & 372 North Franklin st. All orders or communications left at P. O. Box 2870, will receive prompt attention. no16-3t*

Forwarding &c.

1857.
S. S. BALL & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in all kinds of PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER, &c. &c.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.
Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers ON GRAND RIVER,
Agents for the American and Western Transportation Co.'s Line from New York.
J. R. HUGUNIN, Agent ... Chicago, Ill.
CUTLER & WARTS, Agents ... Grand Haven, Mich.
DANIEL BALL. ... SIDNEY S. BALL.
Mark goods care of "Cutler & Warts," Grand Haven, Mich., by Ball's Line of Steamers, Grand River. may18,'56-1y

WALKER, BRONSON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO C. WALKER & SONS,
FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants
Vessel and Canal Boat Proprietors.
—DEALERS IN—
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, LUMBER, &C.
72 ... SOUTH WATER ST. ... 72
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
C. H. WALKER, J. J. BRONSON, ap4 WILLIAM KELLOGG, GEO. C. WALKER.

Rumsey, Bro. & Co.,
Storage and Commission Merch'ts, —AND— Shippers of Produce, Provisions, &c. —ALSO— General Agents for Manufacturers, At their Old Stand, Corner North Water and Dearborn Streets, au5-'56-1y CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.

Legal Notices.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Rogers, deceased, in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Cook County, will sell at public vendue at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which was of the said Philip Rogers, deceased, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: All that portion of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township number forty (40), north of Range number fourteen (14), east of the third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows, to wit: commencing at the north-west corner of said Section seventeen; thence running south sixty rods; thence east to the west line of the Green Bay Road, so called, thence in a southerly direction on the west line of said Green Bay Road to the south boundary line of said north-west quarter of north-west quarter of said Section seventeen, thence east on said south boundary line to the south-east corner of said north-west quarter of north-west quarter of said Section seventeen; thence north on the east boundary line of said north-west quarter of north-west quarter of said Section seventeen, to the north boundary line of said Section seventeen, thence west on said north boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about thirty five (35) acres of land.
Terms made known at the time of sale.
Chicago, Nov. 9, 1857. MARY ROGERS, Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Rogers, deceased. no11-td;f71

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A.D. 1857.
Jeremy Hixon, Jr., vs. Horace Norton, Joel C. Walters, Edward K. Rogers, William L. Church, and the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the said Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company that Jeremy Hixon, the complainant, filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the second Monday of September, 1857, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November 1857, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
H. M. Hurd, Compl'ts Sol'r.

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1857.
Myron Young and John O'Bryan vs. Edward H. Barton, Mary Duell and Rose Hoag.—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of Edward H. Barton, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Edward H. Barton that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 23d day of October, 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of November next, 1857, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Edward H. Barton, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the third Monday of November, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Geo. W. Lay, Jr., Compl'ts Sol'r. no11-4w;f69

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, 1857.
Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, his wife, vs. Samuel Newbury.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Samuel Newbury, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 31st day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, his wife, and against the estate of the said Samuel Newbury, for the sum of three Thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel Newbury, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A.D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Reuben Hopkins and Julia A. Hopkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
George T. Pearsons, Pl'ffs Att'y.—oc29-4w;f6

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, January Term, A. D. 1858.
James M. Beebe, Chas. S. Cutler, Johnson C. Burrage, Chas. Hurlbut, Daniel C. Blodget, Martin M. Kellog, George J. Fiske and Wm. Chadbourne, vs. Samuel Parsons, Marshall J. Cutler, Joseph W. Foster, Chas. W. Badger and Charles T. Plimpton.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Samuel Parsons, Marshall J. Cutler, Joseph W. Foster, Chas. W. Badger and Chas. T. Plimpton, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 22d day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said James M. Beebe, Charles S. Cutler, Johnson C. Burrage, Chas. Hurlbut, Daniel C. Blodget, Martin M. Kellog, George J. Fiske and Wm. Chadbourne, against the estate of Samuel Parsons, Marshall J. Cutler, Joseph W. Foster, Charles W. Badger and Charles T. Plimpton, for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-three cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel Parsons, Marshall J. Cutler, Joseph W. Foster, Charles W. Badger and Charles T. Plimpton, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said James M. Beebe, Chas. S. Cutler, Johnson C. Burrage, Charles C. Hurlbut, Daniel C. Blodget, Martin M. Kellog, George J. Fiske and Wm. Chadbourne, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs may be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Myron C. Parsons, Pl'ffs Att'y.—oc28-4w;f69

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Term, A. D. 1857.
Isaac Anderson vs. F. B. Stockbridge.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said F. B. Stockbridge, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Isaac Anderson, against the estate of the said F. B. Stockbridge, for the sum of three hundred and nineteen dollars and ninety-two cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said F. B. Stockbridge, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Isaac Anderson, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Pl'ffs Att'y. no12-4w;f76

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Special Term, A.D. 1857.
John G. Meyer and William John Ree, vs. Jesse H. Leavenworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 24th day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said John G. Meyer and William John Ree, against the estate of the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, for the sum of three thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now therefore unless you, the said Jesse H. Leavenworth, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of November, A.D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said John G. Meyer and William John Ree, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Davis & Nissen, Pl'ffs Att'y.—oc29-4w;f3

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Term, A.D., 1857. ATTACHMENT.
Henry Stokes and Benarah G. Stokes vs. Martin Wise.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Martin Wise, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 21st day of October, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Henry Stokes and Benarah G. Stokes, against the estate of the said Martin Wise, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin Wise shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Henry Stokes and Benarah G. Stokes, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite & Jameson, Pl'ff's Att'y. no5-4w;f41

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, November Term, A. D. 1857. ATTACHMENT.
George B. Windle and James B. Windle vs. Martin Wise.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Martin Wise, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 21st day of October A. D. 1857 at the suit of the said George B. Windle and James B. Windle against the estate of the said Martin Wise for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-seven cents directed to the sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Martin Wise shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said George B. Windle and James B. Windle, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Cornell, Waite, & Jameson, Pl'ff's Att'y. no5-4w;f42

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two promissory notes made by Samuel H. McDearmon, one for one thousand dollars and the other for thirteen hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, dated December fifth, A. D. 1856, and due in seven months from date, payable to Wadsworth & Hitt or order, and secured by a deed of trust from said McDearmon and Harriet his wife to me, of even date with said notes, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, in book 124 of Deeds, page 470, I, the undersigned, as the trustee named in said deed, and by virtue of the powers therein contained, shall on the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1857, at eleven o'clock in the morning, on application of the legal holders of said promissory notes, sell by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described property, being the same premises conveyed by said deed of trust, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west line of lot thirteen (13), in block one hundred and twenty-six (126), in the school section addition to Chicago, twenty feet north of the south-west corner of said lot; thence running north on said west line twenty feet; thence east one hundred and one and 4-12th feet to an alley; thence south on the east line of said lot twenty feet; thence west to the place of beginning, being twenty feet in front on Buffalo street, by one hundred and one and 4-12th feet deep, also the four story brick dwelling situated thereon, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of said McDearmon and wife therein.
Chicago, October 24, 1857. HORACE F. WAITE, oc26 2w;f90 Trustee as aforesaid.
The above-mentioned sale is postponed to the nineteenth day of November instant, at the same place.
Chicago, Nov. 9th, 1857. HORACE F. WAITE, Trustee as aforesaid.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1857.
Moses Greene, plaintiff, vs. James A. Brown, defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said James A. Brown, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said Moses Greene, and against the estate of the said James A. Brown, for the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said James A. Brown, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1857, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Moses Greene, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
Arnold, Larned & Lay, Pl'ffs Att'y. no11-4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Clinton May, deceased, in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Cook county, will sell at public vendue on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all the right, title and interest of said Clinton May, deceased, in and to the north twenty (20) acres of the south thirty (30) acres of the west half of the south-east quarter of Section thirty-six (36), in Township thirty-eight (38), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the third Principal Meridian, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Terms of sale made known at the sale.
Chicago, November 7, 1857. JOHN BABER, MARY MAY, Administrators of the Estate of Clinton May, deceased. no9-4w*

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a sum of money to the undersigned, as Master in Chancery of Cook county, by Frederick A. Bragg, secured to be paid by the mortgage deed of the said Bragg, running to the undersigned, conveying the real estate hereinafter described, (said mortgage dated December 28th, 1855, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book 22 of mortgages, page 4?,) I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery as aforesaid, will on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, the south half of Lot No. sixteen (16) and the north half of Lot No. twenty-one (21), in Block No. one hundred and thirty-one (131), in the School Section Addition to the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.
Chicago, Oct. 29, 1857.—o30-td;f12

Estate of Adolphe Poncelet, Deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Adolphe Poncelet, late of Cook county, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1858, being the fourth day thereof.
JOSEPH DINET, EUPHEMIA PONCELET, Administrator and Administratrix.
Chicago, October 22, 1857.
Scammon & Fuller, Att'ys for Estate. no10-4w

SHEET IRON—2,000 BUNDLES SHEET Iron, in store, assorted numbers; Also 1,000 bundles do., to arrive, assorted numbers. For sale very low, by jy30 WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

Real Estate for Sale.

CLARK & PLATT'S COLUMN.
EDWIN CLARK ... I. S. PLATT.
CLARK & PLATT, REAL ESTATE AGENTS
No. 11 METROPOLITAN HALL, CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
Loans negotiated on Real Estate and other securities. Investments made in City Property.

Look Here:

A STEAM FLOURING MILL, SITUATED on 160x140 feet of well docked land on Root River, in the centre of the City of Racine, Wis., with sufficient water for vessels of the largest class and suitable for any kind of dock business. The mill is in good running order and to have cost $15,000, without the land. It is doing a good business in the manufacture of Flour. The land on which the mill stands is worth more than is asked for mill and land together, all of which is offered for $13,000—½ cash, balance 1 and 2 years. For a few days only.
CLARK & PLATT, No. 11 Metropolitan Hall, Chicago; au20 Or H. Warner & Co., 151 Main street, Racine.

A Good Investment.

THE BAKER HOUSE, IN RACINE, WIS., a large and commodious first class Hotel, built of brick and finely situated with a commanding view of the city and Lake Michigan, and including 3 lots of land 3 x 120 feet each and 1 of 30x120 feet in the central part of the city, is now offered for sale on easy terms. It is now leased for three years, and pays a rent of $2,650 per year. For further particulars inquire of CLARK & PLATT, No. 11 Metropolitan Hall, Chicago; au20 Or H. Warner & Co., 151 Main street, Racine.

Brick! Brick! Brick!

WE HAVE LEFT WITH US FOR SALE, one of the best beds of Clay in the West, situated on the bank of Lake Michigan, four miles north of the City of Racine. There is every combination necessary on the ground to carry on the manufacture of Brick, such as clay, fine moulding sand, wood, bold shore with deep water for vessels to load, natural site for a yard, and is as healthy and beautiful a lake view as can be found. It is truly worth the attention of any party who wishes to invest means in a profitable enterprise. For further particulars, inquire of CLARK & PLATT, au27 No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

Beautiful Summer Residence.

THE CITY OF RACINE, AT THE PRESENT time, has many attractions which must be possessed in order to be realized. Parties who wish to retire for a few months from the bustle of our populous city, would make an economical investment by visiting Racine instead of going in dusty cars all the way to the sea shore to find places no better situated by nature. Racine has a population of about 12,000, with fine lake view, excellent carriage drives, plenty of good livery, first-class schools and accommodating landlords. CLARK & PLATT, my28 No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE.—OPPOSITE THE COURT House, on La Salle street, south 90 feet of Lot 1, Block 40, Old Town, on canal time. ap2 CLARK & PLATT, No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LOTS ON the West Side. CLARK & PLATT, ap2 No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, No. 126 LaSalle street, between Washington and Madison, 25x80 feet. Canal terms. CLARK & PLATT, ar2 No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE.—25X100 FEET, LOT 4, IN Block 1, Carpenter's Addition. feb5 CLARK & PLATT, No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

Real Estate in Geneva for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW OFFERING for sale 170 of the most desirable Residence Lots in this beautiful village, at low prices and accommodating time. This property is located near the Fox River, within ¾ of a mile of the new Court House, and by its propinquity to the Chicago & Fulton Railroad and its healthy and charming location, presents an attractive and advantageous investment to any person desiring a pleasant country residence. For terms and particulars, apply to MAYBORNE & SMITH, Attorneys and Agents.
Geneva, Kane co., Aug. 18, 1857.—au28-3m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD Company invites the attention of Agriculturists and Farmers to the fertile lands adjacent to their road, which are offered for sale upon low terms, and long credit at low rates of interest.

It is the policy and wish of the Company to sell all their lands to actual settlers; and no inducement is offered to speculators; in fact none will be sold on long credit, without the distinct obligation of cultivation.

Illinois occupies the most central position of the Western States, and comprises the most fertile section of the belt of land extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River, and including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Missouri.

Unlike the States North of us, the productions are not checked by rigorous winters—nor is the heat of summer oppressive. The lands West of the Missouri gradually and rapidly decrease in fertility, till they blend with the Great American Plain, and being chiefly, if not solely adapted to grazing, can never compete with those of this State.

The lands bordering upon the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, and upon the lines of the proposed roads in Iowa, have been taken up, and are now selling at from $10 to $15 per acre, although settlers have to pay heavy freights upon the transportation of their agricultural tools, furniture and goods; and when their crops are produced, the expense of transportation to Eastern markets exceeds the cost of production.

Looking to the future growth of our country, this state, which combines the most favorable temperature with the richest soil and most healthy climate, will for all time be the great grain producing district. It is full of mineral wealth, such as Coal, Iron, Lead, Limestone, &c., and has already the advantages of churches and schools, of population, and the investment of capital. Moreover, there is scarcely a county in Illinois which has not a supply of timber. The southern section of the State includes at least 2,000,000 acres of the best quality of timber land; and the extensive prairies in adjoining States, accessible by the Lakes, furnish Chicago with an immense quantity of timber and lumber, amounting in 1856 to 450,000,000 feet.

Illinois, especially during the last ten years, has been rapidly developing her resources. The population is now about 1,500,000, and eighty millions of dollars have been expended for Railroads, which, with the waters of the Mississippi, Illinois River, the Michigan Canal and Lake communications, afford cheap and convenient means for the transportation of her products to every market. About one million acres of the Company's lands have already been sold, and many flourishing villages evince the rapidly increasing prosperity of the country. Such is the facility and economy with which these lands can be cultivated, that in two years farmers can readily surround themselves with all the comforts of old settled farms in the Eastern States; and such is their fertility and productiveness, that property purchased at from $6 to $30 per acre at six years' credit and three per cent. of interest, can be paid for within that time, together with the cost of improvements, by extraordinary industry, from the profits of the crops.

Although it is evident that lands in the vicinity of railroads in Illinois will advance to $50 or even $100 per acre within ten years, yet the interests of this Company are more advanced by placing their property in the hands of farmers, to settle the country, relying upon the business of the road for its chief profit, and to enable it to discharge its obligations to the State. These considerations induce the policy of very small sales, which have been progressing and increasing for two years past, and will be pursued till the lands are finally disposed of. No encouragement is given to speculative purchasers, as the Company does not wish to dispose of any of its lands except for actual settlement and cultivation. It is evident, therefore, that the best interests of settlers can nowhere be as well promoted as by purchasing and settling upon these lands.

For information as to price, terms, etc., apply to JOHN WILSON, jy25:3m.277 Land Com'r I. C. R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

Fine Residence Property ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED to sell at private sale, to parties desiring first-class Residence Property, and willing to improve immediately, Two Hundred Lots in Blocks five, six, seven, eight, nine, twelve and thirteen in Union Park, Second Addition, in West Chicago.

That the advantages of the West Division are fast becoming appreciated is evident from the fact that its population is shown by the census returns to double itself every three years. If that rate of increase should continue, the number of its inhabitants will amount in six years to one hundred and fifty thousand. It contains most of the high ground, is protected from the east winds, and on the healthy side of the city, where the south-west winds of the hot season bring pure air from the prairie, instead of the noxious vapors of the river, into which nearly all our sewers empty themselves. With one-half the harbor front, and two-thirds the territory within the city bounds, and unlimited room for expansion beyond, receiving all the great Railroads from the west, south and north-west, the main business streets passing through it, the only part of Chicago where the products of Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska can be received and shipped without the necessity of crossing a draw-bridge,—it requires no sagacity to see that in time it will become the principal business part of the city, as it is already the first in population, and that Lots there will rise in value steadily and rapidly for many years to come.

The property now offered is strictly first-class, and is the only first-class property in Chicago that can be bought at a price and upon terms within the reach of gentlemen of moderate incomes. It extends from Lake street to Washington place, and from Ada street west to within one block of Union Park, a beautiful public park containing eighteen acres of ground, and the only large park that will ever be laid out within walking distance of the centre of the city. According to a topographical survey made in 1854, by D. Harper, Esq., then City Superintendent, the surface level is the highest in Chicago, being seventeen feet above Lake Michigan, and one foot higher than the natural surface at the corner of Lake and Clark streets—a very important consideration in view of the great expense and inconvenience of filling up and raising the grade in those localities where it will be required.

The east line of the property is about one mile, or fifteen minutes' walk, from the new Merchants' Exchange, the commercial centre, and within four blocks of the geographical centre of the city. The buildings of the Chicago Theological Seminary, to be erected next year, at an expense of over a hundred thousand dollars, will be in the immediate vicinity. Walker's omnibuses running to State street, pass on Lake street every half-hour, and will be increased in number as the public accommodation may require. The Gas and Water Pipes and Sewers will soon be laid on the principal streets. The market house, good public and private schools, and churches of nearly all the denominations, are within a short distance, and the neighborhood is in all respects pleasant and desirable.

Each block is well fenced, and every lot has a good new six-foot sidewalk in front, and is handsomely ornamented with elm, maple, mountain ash, larch, spruce and fir trees, taken from a nursery and set out by an experienced land scape gardener.

The conditions of sale will be as follows:—1st. Every buyer to begin building within six months. 2d. No house to be erected within ten feet of the street line, or of a less value than one thousand dollars. 3d. Not more than two lots to be sold to any one person, unless he will covenant to make improvements to the value of five thousand dollars, when he shall have the privilege of four lots. 4th. Parties wishing to build immediately shall have a credit of six months on the cash payment.

Prices will range from forty to seventy-five dollars per front foot.

Title.—A full and complete abstract will be exhibited from the office of Rees, Chase & Co., with a general warranty deed from Wm. B. Ogden. The undersigned will give agreements, in the usual form, with thirty days' grace, for special warranty deed, taking notes for the deferred payments.

Terms of Payment.—One-tenth of the purchase money down, one-tenth in six months, one-tenth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen semi annual payments, with interest semi-annually, at seven per cent. per annum; or one-third down and all the balance at the end of ten years, with interest semi-annually, as the buyer may prefer. Purchasers may have the right to pay up and receive a deed at any time. S. S. HAYES, 127 Randolph street.
Office hours from 10 A.M. until 2 P.M.
Chicago June 12, 1857 13-6m-w89

A Rare Chance

FOR INVESTMENT IN RIVER FRONT, in Greene's South Branch Addition—Lots 21, 22 and 23, for $30,000.
One-fourth cash, the balance at the end of 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
Also, Lots 15 and 16, in the same Addition for $23,000, upon the same terms as the above.
Also, Lots 11 and 12, for $30,000, same terms.
The above lots will be docked and dredged, on or before the first August, 1857. Also, Lots 17, 18 and 19, for $35,000, canal time. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this unusually favorable opportunity for investment, can do so by calling upon AMPSON & KNISELY, At the office of the South Branch Canal Co., Corner of Canal and Randolph.

Shingles! Shingles! Shingles!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE LEASED OF Wm. Bevard his Patent Right and Machine to manufacture Shingles in this city, and are operating it now very successfully, producing a superior quality. Indeed, we do but repeat the opinions and expressions of many Builders, who have ordered and used them, when we say, "They are the very best Shingles made."
This, in connection with the other fact, viz: that we can and do make from thirty to forty per cent. more Shingles out of the same quantity of Bolts, enables us to compete successfully with any other "shingles" in market.
Please leave your orders at our Mill, on the corner of Polk and Canal sts., West Division. TEMPLE & WRIGHT. se15-3m;a35

BUFFALO, NIAGARA AND ST. LOUIS Pure White Lead, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 79 Lake street.

50 GROSS LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 79 Lake street.

CHEESE—WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING selected dairies of Cheese, which we offer for sale at actual weight. WM. LITTLE & CO.

COPPER BOTTOMS—10 TONS COPPER Pressed Bottoms, for sale by jy30 WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

TERRA JAPONICA—20 TONS TERRA JAPONICA. For sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 79 Lake street.

ROOFING PLATE—500 BXS. ROOFING Tin. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street.

Railroads.

Going East.

Michigan Central Railroad,
Change of Time, June 1, 1857.

AND CANADA BROAD GUAGE RAILROAD. The only reliable route; making sure connection. To Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester; Utica, Hornellsville, Elmira, Binghampton, Albany, Troy, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and New England States.
Wide cars, and free from dust.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK IN 31 HOURS.
The Michigan Central Railroad has the advantage of an Exclusive Telegraph Line, used entirely for the movement of all trains, thereby avoiding the possibility of collisions or delays, so annoying on other routes.
Five Daily Trains leave Chicago, as follows:
... Lightning Express; arriving at Niagara Falls or Buffalo at 10 P. M. same night, New York, at 1.30 P.M. next day. Boston 4 P. M.
7.00 A.M. Express Mail, making direct connections, thro' to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and Boston.
7.00 A.M. Cincinnati Express; making direct connections to Lafayette Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Albany, Louisville, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
... P.M. Afternoon Express; arrives in New York at 9 A.M. second day, or Boston at 1 P.M. Philadelphia at 10.30 second morning.
8.00 P.M. Steamboat Express; Connecting with North Shore Line of Steamers at Detroit next morning, ... Connects at Michigan City to Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Wheeling, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Washington.
THE QUICKEST TIME TO N. YORK IS OVER THIS ROUTE.
The trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Galena & Chicago Union, Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads run into the same depot at Chicago, saving the expense to passengers of hack hire and transfer of baggage.
The 5.30 and 7 A.M., 3 P.M. and 8.30 P.M. Trains make direct connections at Toronto with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY! to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
It is well known by the traveling public that this Road has no competitor of equal facilities from Chicago to Niagara Falls, New York, Boston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, &c.
The only Train that leaves Chicago Saturday night is over this route, 8.00 P.M. ...
Passengers arriving at Chicago by any of the Railroads, will find competent Agents on the cars and Baggage Masters at the depots, to receive checks and convey their baggage to the Mich. Central R. R. depot free of charge.
Through Tickets good for Ninety Days, allowing holders to remain over and resume their seats, can be bought at the different offices in the West; also, at the Passenger Depot, foot of Water street, and at the General Ticket Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, opposite the Tremont House.
je30 H. J. SPALDING, General Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND
Great Western, Canada, Railway.
Change of Time, Oct. 19, 1857.

GREAT CENTRAL U. S. MAIL ROUTE. 31 hours from Chicago to New York. The Quickest Time ever made, and in advance of all other routes. Increased facilities. To Buffalo, Albany, Elmira, Binghampton, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Boston, and the East.
FROM DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS, Crossing the mammoth Suspension Bridge, over which trains now run without change of cars or baggage.
Trains leave Michigan Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, as follows:
6.00 A. M.—New York Express—arrives at Detroit 7.30 P M; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, 5 A M; New York, 12 at night; Boston, 4 A M; Philadelphia, 12 at night.
3.30 P. M.—Express—arrives at Detroit 5.15 A M; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, 5 P M; New York 1 P M next day; Boston 5 P M; Philadelphia ... via Elmira, 11.30 A M.
8.40 P. M.—Night Express—arrives at Detroit 10.15 A M; Suspension Bridge, or Buffalo, 10.30 P M; New York, 6.30 P M; and Boston at 12 M.
Trains leave Windsor, opposite Detroit, at 7 A M, 12 M and 8.45 P M.
Trains on Great Western Railway are run by Hamilton time, which is thirty minutes faster than Mich. Central.
Connections are made at Paris with the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway; at Niagara Falls and Buffalo with the New York Central—Canandaigua and Niagara Falls branch of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, and with the lines of steamers on Lake Ontario to all points, with a variety of connections unequalled; and at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway and steamers on Lake Ontario.
Two trains on Saturday, at 6 A M and 8.40 P M. Only one train on Sunday, at 8.40 P M.
Trains of the Illinois Central, Galena & Chicago Union, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Mich. Central Railroads, run into the same depot at Chicago, thereby avoiding the expense of hack hire and cartage of baggage.
Baggage checked through to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.
Passengers arriving at Chicago by any of the Railroads or steamers, will find agents on the cars and baggage masters at the depots, to receive their checks and convey their baggage to the Mich. Central Depot, free of charge.
Through Tickets allowing passengers to lay over and resume their seats, can be purchased at the Railroad Offices and Depots, and all important points in the West and South.
Passengers holding tickets by steam on Lake Erie, can have them exchanged at the ticket office on board the ferry boat crossing the river at Detroit.
Julius Movius, General Agent, Buffalo. PHIN. HOMAN, Gen'l Western Agent, G. W. R. Wharf, Detroit.
N. B. Spalding, Traveling Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONNECTING the Atlantic cities with Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. This road also connects at Pittsburg with a daily line of steamers to all ports on the Western Rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which Freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.
First Class: Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks) Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c. &c. ... 75 cts per 100 pounds
Second Class: Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales) Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes,) Wool and Sheep Pelts, Eastward ... 60 cts per 100 pounds
Third Class: Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks) Hemp, Bacon and Pork, Salted (loose or in sacks), Tobacco, manufactured (except Cigars or cut), &c., &c. ... 50 cts per 100 pounds
Fourth Class: Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork, (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, ... 40 cts per 100 pounds
Flour—? cts per bbl. until further notice.
Grain—? cts per 100 lbs. until further notice.
Cotton—$2 per bale, not exceeding 500 lbs. weight, until further notice.
In shipping goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.
Freight Agents.—Harris, Wormley & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Mitchell & Son, Evansville, Ind.; Dumesnil, Bell & Murdock, and Carter & Jewett, Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Spriggman & Brown, and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; N. W. Graham & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby st., Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 William street and No. 8 Battery Place, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; Geo. C. Franciscus, Pittsburg.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.
H. J. Lombaert, Sup't, Altona, Pa.
May 1, 1857.

AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE.
Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.

THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO PARKERSBURG, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
Look at any Railroad Map to discover the peculiar advantages of this new and most direct Eastern Route.
No weary and sleepless nights, in cold and cheerless cars, stuck fast in snow drifts, by this route.
The cars of this road are new and of the most approved construction, and comfortably warmed.
This route leaves Cincinnati eastward from the depot of the Little Miami Railroad, and passes through the southern portion of Ohio. Between Cincinnati and Baltimore the distance is 586 miles, which does not vary one degree from AN AIR LINE.
Cincinnati to New York, only 773 miles; Philadelphia only 685 miles; Baltimore, only 586 miles; Washington only 603 miles.
Passengers, observe particularly, this line is the shortest, and has the right, by resolution of the Railroad Convention at Cleveland, to fix the fare between Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. Passengers may, therefore, rely on the fare by this route being as low as by any other, because all the other routes are governed by this.
Passengers from Chicago who take the Cincinnati Express on the Michigan Central Railroad, will arrive at Cincinnati in season to connect with the fast Express train on this road, and thus go through without detention.

Winter Arrangement.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1857, three Daily Trains leave Depot of Little Miami Railroad, Front st., Cincinnati, as follows:
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON & CINCINNATI EXPRESS Will leave Cincinnati at 6:25 A M, stopping only at the prominent stations on the line between Cincinnati, Baltimore and Washington. By this train passengers reach the Ohio river at 3 P M; have one hour for dinner on the steamer John Buck, during which time they are transported across the Ohio to Parkersburg, V.; leave there at 4:20 P M, and continue on Express train, arriving in Baltimore at 10:30 A M and Washington at 11:20 A M.
Passengers for Philadelphia and New York continue directly through without delay in Baltimore, if they desire to do so.
MAIL AND WAY EXPRESS Will leave at 10 A M, stopping at all principal stations with the United States Mail. This train reaches Parkersburg at 9:45 P M, where passengers remain over night in a new first class hotel adjoining the depot, resuming their journey at 8 A M next morning, and continuing on the United States Mail train through to Baltimore, Washington and other Eastern cities.
CHILLICOTHE AND HILLSBORO' ACCOMMODATION Will leave Cincinnati at 3:30 P M, stopping at all stations. Arrive at Hillsboro' at 6:45 P M; Chillicothe at 8:25 P M.
Through tickets are for sale in all principal Railroad ticket offices in the West. To secure all the advantages above enumerated, ask for tickets via Marietta Railroad, and don't take any other.
If you cannot procure such tickets, pay only to Cincinnati, and there procure tickets by this route. You will always save money by this course.
Baggage checked through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington City and New York.
Through tickets and all other information can always be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 3 Burnet House, of M. COLEMAN, Agent; at office under the Spencer House, of J. B. OWSLEY, Agent; and at the regular Ticket Office in the Little Miami Depot.
GEORGE BARNES, Sup't.
John Foggitt, Gen. Ticket Agent. no13

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.
Trains leave Pittsburg as follows: Mail, 7 A. M.; Fast Line, 3 P. M.; Express Mail, 9 40 P. M.
The Express Mail runs daily; the other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with all trains from St. Louis, Mo.; Dubuque, Keokuk and Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago, Illinois; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana; Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Zanesville, Crestline, Massillon and Wooster, Ohio. Also, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota.
AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST.
Fare as Low as by any other Route.
Passengers from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest and most expeditious route to PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, and all Eastern Cities.
au15 THOS. MOORE, Agent, Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R., Phila.

Going North.

Chicago, St. Paul & Fon du Lac R'd

FOR ST. PAUL AND THE NORTH-WEST—via Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien. Through to Prairie du Chien in 10 hours, without change of cars. Fare as low as by any other route.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, Trains will leave Chicago Station, corner West Water and Kinzie Street, daily (Sundays excepted) for Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and points in Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota, and St. Paul direct.
7.00 A. M. EXPRESS, FREIGHT and EMIGRANT TRAIN.
10.15 A. M. DAY EXPRESS, stopping only for wood and water; making all connections—Arrives at Beloit 2.30 P. M.; Janesville, 2.50 P. M.; Madison, 4.30 P. M., and Prairie du Chien, 9.15 P. M., connecting with steamers direct for La Crosse, Winona, Wabashaw, Red Wing, Hastings, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, and all points to St. Paul and St. Anthony.
4.45 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS. Arrives at Janesville 11.45 P. M.; Madison, 1.20 A. M.; Prairie du Chien, 7 A. M.; connecting with Steamers for St. Paul and all points on the Mississippi River, and with Stages for the interior.
All trains make Beloit connections.
Travelers save 70 miles distance and 10 hours time by this route.
Freight and Emigrant Trains leave Chicago at 7 A. M. daily.
Through Tickets to all the above points for sale at Spalding's General Ticket Office, corner Dearborn and Lake streets; N. Y. & Erie R. R. office; at Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. office, 52 Dearborn street; at Mich. Southern Ticket Office, under Tremont House; and at the Chicago Station, corner Water and Kinzie streets, West Side. S. F. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Geo. L. Dunlap, Ass't Sup. au3

SCYTHES—500 DOZ. GRASS SCYTHES, Blood's, ... and German steel, for sale by jy30 WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake street.

Railroads.

Going South.

Illinois Central Railroad.

FOR ST. LOUIS, ALTON, LEAVENWORTH City, Kansas City, Terre Haute, Evansville, Vincennes, Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Naples, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, Vicksburgh, New Orleans and all points on the lower Mississippi.
Trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, as follows:
Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Cairo Express at 9:30 A. M., (Sundays excepted.)
Peoria, St. Louis and Cairo Express at 9:25 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
This is the only route between Chicago and St. Louis without change of cars, and the most expeditious to Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples.
To passengers for Memphis, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, &c., the route, via Cairo, is the only direct, and is twenty-four hours in advance of any other.
CONNECTIONS
AT GILMAN—With Peoria & Oquawka R R for Peoria, Galesburg and towns upon main line of Illinois Cent R R.
AT TOLONO—With trains of the Great Western R. R. east for Danville and Lafayette; west for Springfield, Jacksonville and Naples, and towns on the Illinois River.
AT MATTOON—With trains on the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis R. R., east to Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Evansville and Crawfordsville; west for Alton and St. Louis.
AT ODIN AND SANDOVAL—With trains on the Ohio & Mississippi R. R.; east for towns upon its line; west for St. Louis and Alton.
AT ST. LOUIS—With Pacific R R and steamers for Kansas and Nebraska and all points on the Missouri river.
AT CAIRO—With steamers for Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, and all points on the Mississippi river.
For Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and St. Paul trains leave via Galena & Chicago Union R. R. At 10 A. M. and 9:45 P. M.
Connecting at Dunleith with a daily line of First Class Passenger Steamers for Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Hastings, Hudson, Prescott and St. Paul. Also, connecting at Dubuque with the DUBUQUE & PACIFIC R. R. for Dyersville, Independence, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, &c.
For Bloomington, La Salle, Dixon, Amboy, Polo, &c., trains leave via Chicago & Burlington R. R. At 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Making direct connections at Mendota with trains on Main Line of Illinois Central for all of the above points.
THROUGH TICKETS Can be obtained at the offices of the Michigan Central R. R., opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.; also, at the office of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., opposite Tremont House; and at the office of this Company, in the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets. JAS. C. CLARKE, Master Transportation.
W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. SILAS BENT, Sup't Chicago Division.
no7

Illinois Central Railroad.

HYDE PARK SPECIAL TRAIN
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 2, THE Hyde Park Train will run as follows—leaving the Illinois Central Passenger Depot:

Going to Hyde Park.	Leaving Hyde Park.
7:30 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
11:50 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:? P. M.	3:? P. M.
5:50 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

Fare each way, 10c.
Commutation tickets may be had by application to the General Ticket Agent, Illinois Central Passenger Depot. No half fare tickets or free passes are used for this train.
no7 JAMES C. CLARK, Master Trains.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

New Albany and Salem Railroad,

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON and Frankfort, Kentucky.
Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River at New Albany, opposite Louisville.
The only Direct Route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c. &c.
It is also the Quickest and most Direct Route to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.
TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO, Via Michigan Central Railroad, as follows:
7.00 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving at Cincinnati at 10 P. M., running directly through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
8.00 P. M. Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Lafayette for Indianapolis and all other points mentioned above, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 M. and at Louisville at 3.30 P. M.
Both Trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, in season for passengers to take that Road either east or west, and to take passengers from ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, &c., to New Albany and Louisville. Also with trains on Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, at Mitchell.
Only one change of Cars between Chicago and New Albany
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets can be had at all of the principal Railroad Offices in the West. Also at the Passenger Station of the Michigan Central Railroad, foot of Lake street, the Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.
Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Sup't.
G. M. Sabin, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Jas. Patton, Gen. Traveling Agent. sep1

Going West.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Line.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
No change of Cars between Chicago and Iowa City.
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM CHICAGO to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City, and Fort des Moines.
THREE PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO DAILY, AS FOLLOWS:
9.50 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays Excepted.)—For Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.
4.45 P. M.—Accommodation. (Sundays Excepted.)—For Joliet, La salle, Rock Island, and intermediate stations.
10.00 P. M.—Night Express. (Saturdays excepted.)—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.
The 9.50 A. M. and 10.00 P. M. Trains run directly through to Iowa City without change of cars and connect with the Western Stage Co's Line of Post Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.
TRAINS ARRIVE—
4.35 A. M., 11.20 A. M., and 6.15 P. M.
The above trains are in direct connection at Chicago, with the great Eastern and Southern Rail Road routes.
Local and Through Tickets on sale at the Depot and at Michigan Southern Railroad Office, Tremont House.
Chicago, April 19, 1857. J. F. TRACY, Sup't.

Great Western Mail Route.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1857, Passenger Trains will leave Wells Street Depot, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD, MAIN LINE.
FOR FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH & ST. PAUL.
Passenger & Mail ... 10.15 A.M.
Passenger ... 10.00 P.M.
Passenger Emigrant and Second Class ... 12.45 P.M.
CHICAGO FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.
Through Passenger ... 8.30 A.M.
" ... 11.30 P.M.
DeKalb Passenger ... 4.? P.M.
BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.
FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE AND MADISON.
Passenger ... 10.15 A.M.
Passenger ... 10.00 P.M.
Beloit Passenger ... 5.00 P.M.
FOX RIVER VALLEY RAIL ROAD.
FOR CRYSTAL LAKE, M'HENRY AND RICHMOND.
Passenger ... 10.15 A.M.
Two Through Trains will leave Union Depot, foot of Lake street as follows:
FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.
Daily (Sundays excepted) ... 10.00 A.M. and 9.45 P.M.
Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with the Michigan Central Trains.
TRAINS EASTWARD.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Leave Dunleith at 7.00 A.M., arrive in Chicago at ... 4.45 P.M.
do at 5.00 P.M., " " ... 6.? A.M.
CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.
Leave Fulton 10.30 A.M., arrive in Chicago ... 5.15 P.M.
" " ... 2.10 A.M.
" DeKalb at 6.00 A.M., " ... 9.? A.M.
BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.
Leave Footville, 10.40 A.M., arrive in Chicago ... 4.45 P.M.
" " 8.40 P.M., " ... 5.? A.M.
Leave Beloit 6.30 A.M., arrive in Chicago ... 11.10 A.M.
FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Leave Elgin at 9.00 A.M., arrive in Chicago ... 11.10 A.M.
" 1.? P.M. " ... 4.40 P.M.
Passengers for all points on the G. & C. U. R. R., including Fulton and Beloit and Madison Lines, should take the trains from Wells street Depot.
All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines, diverging from Chicago to all points East.
Through tickets can be bought at the following offices:—H. J. Spaulding's, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.; P. F. W. & C. R. R. Ticket office, 52 Dearborn street; Michigan Southern Office, under Tremont House, and at the Central and Wells street depots. JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. Hall, Superintendent.
W. A. Thrall, General Ticket Agent. jan5

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME—On and after OCT 26, 1857, Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, daily, as follows:
9.55 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 9 P M, and Quincy at 12 P M.
8.00 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted), arriving at Burlington at 6.35 A M, and Quincy at 11 A. M.
4.15 P. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation for Batavia and Aurora.
IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.
AT MENDOTA—With Illinois Central R. R.; north, for Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; south, for Lasalle, Tonica, Wenona, Panola, Bloomington, Decatur, St. Louis, Cairo, &c.
AT BURLINGTON—With Burlington & Missouri River R. R.; for Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Chariton, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all portions of Kansas and Nebraska.
AT QUINCY—With the Steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company, for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c., and with Post Coaches for Palmyra, St. Joseph, and all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.
Tickets may be had at the Depot, and at the Michigan Central R. R. office, corner Lake and Dearborn sts.
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent. jan5

Burlington and Missouri River R. R.

IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.—Great United States Mail and Passenger Route! In connection with the Western Stage Co., Through all the Principal Towns in Iowa, to the Missouri River, connecting at Burlington with the CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.
Only Regular Line to the following places:—New London, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Agency City, Albia, Ottumwa, Chariton, Oskaloosa, Osceola, Pella, Fort Desmoines, Fort Dodge, Knoxville, Winterset, Indianola, Lewis, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Lowell, Hillsborough, Keosauqua, Pittsburg, Salem, Utica, Troy, &c.
Cars leave Burlington every day, except Sunday, at 5.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. WM. H. BACKUS, Superintendent.

Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE STATION, corner of West Water and Cook Streets, daily, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., and 5.40 P. M., (Sundays excepted) for Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee.
Connecting at Racine with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad for Burlington, Springfield, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien and Beloit.
At Milwaukee with the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad for Waukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.
Also, with the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad for Hartland and Watertown.
With the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam and Fox Lake.
At La Crosse Junction with the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad for Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and with the Trains of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad for Horicon and Waupun.
The 5:40 P.M. train leaves above station for Waukegan and all way stations.
Through Freight leaves daily at 5.30 A. M.
Trains arrive from Milwaukee at 12.45 and 7.50 P. M.
Chicago, Oct. 26, 1857. WALTER S. JOHNSON, Sup't.

5000 GALS. LINSEED OIL, In store and for sale by jy11 BOOKER, INNIS & CO.

BATH TUBS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO. 116 and 118 Franklin street.

TOILET SETTS—MANUFACTURED TO order and for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO. 116 and 118 Franklin street.

PICKLES AND CATSUPS—THE MOST complete assortment in Chicago, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Boston Store. J. Q. HOYT & CO.

1500 BXS. HONEY DEW TOBACCO. Choice qualities. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO., jy29 Reynolds & Ely's block, 20 South Water st.

DAVIS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES, at SARGENT & ILSLEY'S, Apothecaries, 140 Lake.

MATTESON'S PATENT ELASTIC SYRINGE—A new lot just received by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Apothecaries, 140 Lake st.

Insurance.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Fire and Marine.) Capital ... DIRECTORS: Hon. Thos. B. Florence, George H. Armstrong, Edward P. Middleton, George Helmbold, James B. Neal ... HON. THOS. B. FLORENCE, ... EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary. This Company has complied with the Illinois Law. Risks taken on Hulls, Cargoes, and ... and Losses paid by E. F. WARD, ... Office in Dole's New Building ...

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE CO. CHICAGO, ILL. Authorized Capital ... Paid in and secured ... OFFICE, No. 160 SOUTH WATER ST. ... James H Rees, ... N P Iglehart, ... James H Rees, Pres't. Hart L Stewart, V. Pres't. ... The above Company ... Charter granted by the Legislature ... to issue Policies against loss or damage by fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture and other property ... at the customary rates ...

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE. THE OLD ESTABLISHED NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF OSWEGO, HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO 150 South Water Street, Where Capt. J. DORCHESTER ... friends. Policies issued in the above and other first class Companies, on first class Merchandise and Vessels, at current rates, by ...

HOWARD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. Capital ... Surplus Capital ... Aggregate Capital ... PERCIVAL M. POTTS, President. R. T. KENSEY, Treasurer. This Company ... favorable terms. Insurance effected on Buildings, Merchandise, Lumber; on Vessels and ... Lakes and Rivers ... Losses ... ELLSWORTH ...

MERRELL, MANN & CO. INSURANCE AGENTS, 150 SOUTH WATER ST. Continental Insurance Co. New York City. Cash Capital ... North American Insurance Co. ... Cash Capital ... Consolidated Insurance Co. Philadelphia, Pa. Cash Capital ... MERRELL, MANN & CO.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE ... FIRE RISKS TAKEN AT ... RATES. ... HOWARD FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City. LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City. MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City. INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Of New York City. ... Offices in Dole's New Building ...

THE MUTUAL ... Life Insurance Co. ONE OF THE OLDEST ... Nett Surplus Capital of ... INSURANCE OF ... W. D. SHIPMAN.

Life and Fire Insurance ... No. 4 MASONIC TEMPLE. CONNECTICUT MUTUAL ... ANCE COMPANY ... 1846—Charter perpetual. Capital ...

ROGER WILLIAMS ... PROVIDENCE ... Capital ...

Farmer's Union Insurance ... ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PA. Cash Capital ... INSURANCE AGAINST ... Losses Promptly Adjusted ... J. H. CANFIELD, Secretary ...

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE ... OF PROVIDENCE ... Cash Capital ... Fire and Marine ...

THE LIVERPOOL ... FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ... AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...

REMOVED TO ... T. L. ... FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ... LORRILLARD FIRE ... CAPITAL ... PHOENIX FIRE ... CAPITAL ... MANHATTAN LIFE ... CAPITAL ...

Chicago ... BUTLER & ... Notice to ... SPECIAL ...

DAILY TRIBUNE ... RAY, MEDILL & C... VOL. XI. ... Wednesday Morning ... Nov. 18.

Important from Kansas.

Arrival of Steamer Lady Elgin from Superior.—Loss of the new Propeller Superior.

Who is Governor of Wisconsin?